THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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THE EXAMINER;
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TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia reached her wharf at Boston, at one o'clock, Sunday afternoon.

She brings seven days later intelligence from Europe.

We present below as full an outline of the intelligence as can well be furnished in the space at our disposal. Although important in many respects it has not the startling interest of that which has recently poured in upon us. Continental countries seem to be settling down into quietude, France and Denmark excepted.

From all accounts, Ireland appears to be on the verge of a civil war.

Intelligence has reached us of the regular organization of Chartist forces in Scotland.

Negotiations between the Russian Government and the house of Rothschilds, for a new loan, are announced to have totally failed. There has been less excitement in political circles during the last week, and trade, although not active, has been a little more steady. The money market remains quiet, and the corn trade has assumed a firmer tone, prices having advanced beyond our last quotations.

The House of Commons having passed the crown and government security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening for the Easter recess. The House assembled pro formula this day, to be present at the royal assent to the bill, but all other business is suspended until the first of May, when the House will again assemble. The Lords have, of course, sanctioned the passing of the new bill, which will now be the law of the land. The Alien bill will be read a second time on the first of May.

The Jewish disability bill, and the health of towns bill will be proceeded with *pari passu*. Not the slightest amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe.

In France, commerce is at a complete stand.—The wars and general commotion on the continent have not assumed a less alarming aspect. In Lombardy, Charles Henry has established his head-quarters, since the last engagement, at Valta, on the right bank of the Mincio, and not the left as some of our contemporaries have erroneously placed it. A part of the army, however, occupies the left bank. It is alleged that an Austrian party has shown itself at Venice, and if he should receive effectual succors from this quarter, or even if the Venetians should not molest him here, he may well maintain himself until Austria can send him reinforcements.

The Provisional Government, at Milan, are by no means inactive. They have assumed the title of Central Provisional Government of Lombardy, dissolved all the local governments, and have invited deputies to regulate and convoke the primary assemblies. The Neapolitans are rapidly marching Northwards to join the standard of Charles Albert, and already considerable bodies of troops have arrived at head quarters.

The King of Naples has published a proclamation declaring its adhesion to the unity of Italy, and invites his subjects in the two Sicilies to union and concord.

Tuscany furnishes the contingent force of 5000 men, who are placed at the disposal of Charles Albert. By the latest accounts, an attack has been made upon Peschiera by the King of Sardinia. The attack was made by the artillery, the garrison being expected to surrender. The fortress, however, proved too strong, and after a harrassing fire, which annoyed the garrison, who returned a well directed fire, the King, after fruitlessly demanding the garrison to surrender, was compelled to resume the position we have described.

The Croats have set fire to the village of Cassel Neuva, containing two thousand inhabitants. They formed a cordon around it, and the villagers were all burned to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The whole of that part of Europe which skirts the Rhine and borders on France seems quite disorganized.

In Saxony, a frightful incendiary insurrection seems to be going on, which the government cannot succeed in putting down.

In Alsace, a complete insurrection of the peasantry exists.

Alarming State of Affairs in Ireland.

The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of a civil war, continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. In the wild and tumultuous passions now evoked, it is scarcely to be hoped that the calm exhortations of wisdom and experience can be listened to. The majority of the people of Ireland, now to a great extent armed, seemed resolved upon some desperate act, which will secure for them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery. Whatever may be the issue of the impending struggle, no one can doubt that a vast amount of misery will be suffered by the middle and humbler classes, and however slow the process of quiet and peaceful legislation might have been, in ameliorating their condition, a direct appeal to arms appears to us far more certain of bringing down accumulated troubles upon our high-minded but misguided fellow-subjects. The divergence between the Repealers, headed by Mr. O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, becomes greater every day. The O'Connells manfully declare that they will take their stand upon, at the very *ne plus ultra*, the uttermost bounds of the law and constitution, and will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain Repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only.

If the association transgress this line, the O'Connells will take no part in their proceedings. At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after betraying by his language that a division of opinion existed in the Committee, the advocates for physical force, being not insignificant in numbers to those who would still persevere by moral force only, said significantly, that if the people were to be harried, coerced, compelled beyond the law, the guilt must fall on the heads who counselled them to the mad career, but the sons of O'Connell and those around them would not be seduced beyond the bounds of the law. Upon circumstances which might shortly happen would depend whether he ever again should appear in Conciliation-hall. Mr. John O'Connell repeated this declaration, so that but a short time can elapse before a crisis takes place. The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that a numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. In the meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves with arms; some arrests have indeed taken place in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to check the progress of the armament, but these steps are of course wholly inadequate to ward off the danger. We expect, almost by every post, intelligence of some disastrous events arising out of the excited state of the country.

Great and influential bodies continue to pour in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the Government; but the train of discontent seems now to be laid so extensively, and with such mischievous effect, that we doubt whether the whole weight of the Government, with even the support of the O'Connells, will be able to prevent some great explosion. Another significant feature attends this unhappy state of things. The run on the Savings' Banks in Cork and in the south of Ireland, goes on with accelerated speed. The depositors desiring their funds are paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which are readily converted into gold. Mr. Mitchell's language in the *United Irishman* increases in violence daily. The *Nation* also vies with the younger journal in disseminating treasonable doctrines. A late number contains a letter from a parish priest, setting forth the doctrine of Catholic resistance. It inculcates the duty of arming quietly, and goes on to say to the people, "Make your peace with God, put your house in order, and prepare to die." It then teaches [illegible] every man their time; and then, when it comes, [illegible] must vow "before God and his country, to [illegible] if he can, by one man at least, the enemies of [illegible] native land, and then to die."

Such language as this, coupled as it is with minute instructions from the *United Irishman* how to drill, carry and use the pike and the rifle, can only be productive of some mighty catastrophe. The feeling as to the efficacy of Repeal in staying the mischief, appears in some quarters to gain ground; but there is not the smallest appearance of such an idea being entertained by the Government. Amongst the converts to Repeal, however, is said to be no less a personage than the Earl of Shrewsbury, who no doubt trembles for his estates. The State prosecutions against Mr. Mitchell, O'Brien and Meagher, commenced on the first day of the term, and true bills have been found against them. Connected with Ireland, we may here record that the celebrated Tom Steele, "Head Pacificator" in the days of O'Connell, made an ineffectual attempt to put an end to his existence on the 19th instant, by throwing himself off the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, in London. He was seen to perform the rash act, and a boat put off to his assistance. The only injury he has suffered is the shock to his system, from having fallen flat upon the water. He wore his celebrated cap at the time, and took it off his head before he threw himself into the Thames. Public excitement seems to extend even to private men, who have taken a conspicuous part in the great scenes of our times.

The state of Ireland still continues one of great unhappiness and agitation; there is, however, less fear entertained of an outbreak on the part of the peasantry. The tone of the speakers at Conciliation-hall is moderate, and the confederates are not as warlike in their harangues as heretofore.

It is true that the oration of the Rev. Father Kenyon at Templederry, where he addressed a large meeting a few days ago, and the letter of the Right Rev. J. Birmingham, are exceptions to the above—both are full of treason to the powers that be, and must excite most pernicious and alarming consequences over all the misguided peasantry who heard the former and read the latter. Mr. Birmingham has been called to order for his seditious epistle in a crushing letter by his superior, Bishop Kennedy, of Killalve.

Public demonstrations in support of the Government continue to be held in several parts of the country. Belfast has spoken out on the 15th, in compliance with the requisition of a large number of the magistracy, bankers, merchants, &c., of that town. The meeting was held in the Court House; George Suneren, Esq., President.

France.

We are favored with the following extract from a private letter, known to us to be from a highly respectable source, dated Paris, April 19:

As for the safety of persons or property, there has not been a moment of danger from the commencement of the Revolution up to this moment; nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend anything of the kind in future; but even if there should be a moment of danger for Frenchmen, I should need no other safeguard for myself, and all under my roof, than would be found by displaying the American flag from my window! for our country and our countrymen are both in the best odor possible in Paris and all over France; but there is not the shadow of any danger whatever for any body.

The elections will commence on Sunday next, and people are very busy in preparing for them.—The opinion of the best informed seems to be that the National Assembly will be well composed, and that a good constitution and wholesome laws will be adopted, and a stable Government be the result of the immense change that has taken place since the 23d of February.

A public *fete* took place at Paris on the 20th of April, the display of which was considerably marred by incessant rain. The occasion was the presentation of colors, by the Provisional Government, to the regiments of National Guards. The correspondent of the Morning Herald gives the following description of the gathering and the proceedings. We give it, with abridgments, as the only account that has come to hand.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

Never did a public *fete* open under a more dull, drizzling sky than the Republican rejoicing of this morning. There can be no pageantry without sunshine. Had there even been a dry wind the preparations made at the Arc de Triomphe must have told with wonderful effect.

In the front of an estrade seats were placed for the members of the Provisional Government, behind which were ranged the magistracy, and municipality, and judges. Beside them stood the liberated political prisoners. Near to them again were the wounded of February, among them I saw two very young boys, not more than 14 or 15 years of age. The members of the Provisional Government were to arrive at half past 8 o'clock, but the only two who were punctual were Ledru Rollin, and Cremieux.

At length a cannon shot from the Invalides, a distant cheer, trumpets, drums, &c., announced the arrival of the Provisional Government. They came in carriages, preceded by a numerous staff of officers, and were cordially received by the people. Each was cheered distinctly as he happened to be recognized, especially Lamartine. As soon as they had taken their places, Arago read a short address, it was evident that the noble-looking old philosopher was greatly moved, for his hands shook with emotion. The colonels and stand bearers of the regiments then received their colors, while the cannon fired without apparent intermission. Then different forces, horse and National Guards, cavalry troops of the line, began to defile, while bands of music played, and the Orpheonists sang 'La Marseillaise,' 'The Girondins,' and 'the Choeur du Depart.'

Toward twelve o'clock there was a gleam of sunshine, and the view from the estrade was most magnificent. As far as the eye could reach it was, as it were, a river of steel, and could the eye have extended to the Column of February, and far away beyond that, it would have still rested on the bayonets of the citizens of Paris and the soldiery. While I am writing this hurried account for your courier (six o'clock,) the troops are still comming up the Boulevards, so that it is hardly possible that the review will terminate for some hours. The soldiers of the line are everywhere greeted with acclamation.

The following sentiments were uttered in an address to the workmen of Paris by Lamartine. They point to the kind of danger apprehended by M. Lamartine and show him to be skilful and watchful in the conducting of public affairs:

It has been said that you were not ripe for a Republic. It has been said that the workmen would be a danger to the Republic. Those who have said so, calumniated you—they did not know you; you are, on the contrary, its strength, its virtue and its safety.

"Rally then at our call round society; for under the republic, society and the regular government are the property of all. Once again, let no cry be heard but that of 'Viva la Republique,' and in uttering that cry you may add 'Viva le travail, viva le propriete;' 'Viva l'ordre qui gramlit tout.' You have a greater right than any one to utter that cry, for the republic belongs to you. You have conquered it from royalty, and you will defend it from anarchy. It will be really the Republic of the people and of the workmen of Paris.'

The deputation withdrew amid cries of "Viva la Republique." The workmen demanded of the delegates that the reply of M. Lamartine should be printed and distributed.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for taxing mortgagees and annuitants at the rate of one per cent on the capital.

The *Monde Republicain* says:—Yesterday morning a person was arrested with the following circular in his hands:—"The chiefs of sections are invited to go at six o'clock precisely, to the Hotel de Ville, where there will be presented to the Provisional Government a petition for the dismissal of a certain part of the members of the Provisional Government. If this petition does not receive a satisfactory answer, the people of Paris, who made the revolution in 1848, will do themselves justice."

Another decree of the Provisional Government accords an amnesty to such non-commissioned officers, corporals and privates of the army, as are now in a state of desertion, and to such young soldiers as have outstaid their furlough, on condition that they immediately join their several corps.

M. Quenault, Councillor at the Court of Cassation, has addressed the following letter, dated April 18, to the Minister of Justice:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The decree of this day, in destroying the fixity of judicial situations, removes from society one of its last guarantees, and strips the various law functionaries of their dignity. It does not suit me to preserve the functions of a councillor at the good pleasure of a minister, or to permit the office to be slighted in my person by a measure which I deny your right to order. In consequence, I have the honor of sending you in my resignation of my functions as Councillor at the Court of Cassation. I am with respect, Monsieur le Ministre, your very humble servant.

"QUENAULT."

On the 10th of April there was a "demonstration" at Paris, excited by the more violent of the clubs, the object of which was to overthrow the Provisional Government, or at least secure the expulsion therefrom of its more moderate members. It was put down by the National Guards, who mustered in sufficient numbers to overawe the disturbers.

Considerable excitement, however, continued for two or three days, all the more from the circumstance that M. Blanqui, an ultra-republican and communist, had declared in the clubs on Sunday evening, that the triumph of the National Guards and the authorities was only momentary. The excitement more fully developed itself on Tuesday, the 18th ulto. On the morning of this day the *rappel* was loudly and suddenly beaten at 6 o'clock, the National Guards turned out, and in detachment patrolled the city until 10 o'clock, when they were dismissed by an order from the Provisional Government. The real cause of the alarm did not appear. Shops were closed and a collision was feared. The following incidents and speculations in connection with the movement, are given:

A powerful man—a mason's assistant, apparently—was arrested on the Boulevard, and sent off to the guard-house, under an escort, for having cried '*Vivent les Communistes!*' and for holding inflammatory language. Most of the shops are shut, and, as you will readily believe, the utmost agitation and anxiety prevail. It is stated that all the clubs are *en permanence*. This was yesterday deemed a favorable sign, as the great majority of them profess moderate but staunch Republican principles. I question the statement, however, for on seeking to gain admission at the club presided over by M. Cabet last night (one of its nights of assembling) I found it closed, and on inquiry learned that it would not sit that night.

The friends of the Provisional Government say that the differences had ceased which had arisen in the Council between the majority and three of its members—M. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Flocon. The fact that the National Guards, the Mobiles, and all the troops of the line, on the north side of Paris at least, are on foot and out of doors, proves that something very menacing indeed is known to, or apprehended by, Government. The appearance of the National Guards is as firm, though with an air of more seriousness, as it was on Sunday, and grave as the situation appears, there are an alacrity and unanimity observable among them that suggests the belief that they are in right earnest.

The Communists are said to meditate a series of such *alertes* to fatigue the National Guards, and indeed other projects of a more atrocious nature, are ascribed to them, but to which, having no authority for them but rumor, I shall not now refer.—I shall observe, however, that the existence of clubs in which much of the existing agitation takes its rise, is by the peaceable and orderly of the community, deemed incompatible with public tranquility. An application to close them is therefore said to be contemplated.

The following is a tolerably succinct account of the circumstances preceding and concurrent with the demonstration of the 16th of April.

M. Blanqui stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's, which impeached his political character, fulminated a bitter phillippic against the Provisional Government, declared the documents published to be forgeries, and inveighed against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine in terms not to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the Government, and he is a man whose ultra opinions give him no little influence with the communist party.

The object was to form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabet Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre le Roux. A meeting was accordingly got up at the Champs de Mars on Sunday, with this ulterior object. Blanqui harrangued the people! Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented the design. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things threating a reign of terror, furnished the Government with a reason for calling in the troops of the line.

A couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the Revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville. Of the National Guards of Paris no fewer than 120,000 assembled on quays and boulevards, joined by 40,000 of the *banlieu* or suburbs; to these were added 20,000 of *Gards Mobiles* and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, *fraternised* as they passed each other, and their common differences were buried in oblivion. The peace of Paris was thus secured.

The usual exhibitions and speeches took place before the Hotel de Ville, and the cause of the communists sank apparently into insignificance. A counter demonstration is of course threatened. In the course of the tumult at the Hotel de Ville, Cabet stigmatised Lamartine as a traitor to the republic. Lamartine withdrew, and, having consulted with his colleagues, orders to arrest Cabet were issued in the course of the evening. There can be no doubt that the whole affair tended to strengthen materially the moderate party in the Provisional Government.

Another "unlimited" circular, published in Paris, on Saturday last, in the name of M. Ledru Rollin, contributed very greatly to indispose the Parisians to countenance the communists. Its violent tendency rendered the name of M. Ledru Rollin so unpopular that he was compelled to disavow its authenticity, and declare that it had been issued from his department without his knowledge and sanction. It is evident that the sensible and moderate men of the Provisional Government have been sternly, if not openly, at variance with the extreme party.

On the Saturday evening previous to the Sunday's demonstration, high words took place between M. Marast and M. Ledru Rollin in the Council. M. Ledru Rollin applied the opprobrious term *lache*, or coward, to M. Marast, whom he accused of betraying his principles; M. Marrast followed this up by a blow; he struck M. Ledru Rollin and the other members interfered and prevented further violence. Indeed it is openly asserted, that the plot of Blanqui and Cabet, on the Sunday, which so signally failed, was favored, if not concerted, by the extreme party in the Provisional Government, which, if it be true, must lead to its speedy re-construction.

In the *Assemblee Nationale* is an article, declaring that a "committee of public safety" has been established in Paris. A proclamation by the Provisional Government against clubs meeting in arms gives some countenance to the rumor.

Austrian Italy.

The advices from Milan announce that the Sardinian troops have gained some advantages over the Austrians at the bridge of Goito, and it was at first stated that 2000 Austrian prisoners had fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese. It appears, however, that this statement was greatly exaggerated, and that the number of prisoners really made, did not exceed 400.

The Patria of the 17th says: A letter from Venice, which has just arrived, states that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army. The news is since confirmed by the latest accounts.

Twelve hundred Venitians have been defeated at Montebello, near Vicenza, by a body of 600 Austrian infantry and cavalry. The greater part of the Venetians were the students who volunteered from Padua and Venice. Many persons were killed.

The Gazetta Piedmontez of the 12th inst., announces officially that on the 9th the Austrians still held a position on the right bank of the Mincio, from Burghetta to Monzambano, but seeing the Piedmontese troops advance towards the former of these places, they retired to the left bank and immediately blew up the bridge over which they had passed.

Gen. Brogha, who commanded the second corps of Piedmontese, under Gen. Somaz, silenced by his artillery the enemy's battery, which occupied Moule, Vallegio, on the left bank, reconstructed the bridge, and having crossed the river, put the Austrians to flight.

Austria.

It was reported in Vienna, on Sunday evening, that a courier had arrived from the seat of war in Italy, with intelligence of an important victory said to have been gained by Ridetzky. Great apprehensions were entertained in Vienna, in consequence of a meeting of operatives, which was to have been held on Sunday last, the news of the ridiculous failure of the Chartists' attempt in London, arrived in Vienna on Sunday, and so inspirited the Burghers composing the National Guards, as to render any attempt popular on the part of the operatives to create an *emeute*.

The basis of the new Austrian constitution has just been published.

Prussia.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved, after having spent its last hours in making a somewhat undignified mistake. It had been charged with the task of electing delegates for the approaching German Parliament, and had elected them accordingly, but on the very same evening news arrived that the Federal Diet, in submission to the decrees of a self-constituted body calling itself the Committee of the Assembly of the Notables, had given its sanction to a mode of election based on totally different principles, so the Prussian States had no choice but to carry their own act with as good a grace as they might. Before separating they voted a large loan to be applied in the relief of trade and agriculture, at the discretion of the government.

Denmark and Holstein.

The accounts received from the continent, day after day, tend more and more to complicate the unfortunate events which have occurred in Holstein and Schleswig, with regard to the misunderstanding at present existing between these duchies and their sovereign King of Denmark, as well as to threaten most seriously the peace of Europe.—The whole of the German confederation is compromised by the injudicious first act of the King of Prussia, and are called upon to take up arms against Denmark. On the side of Denmark no actual collision has yet taken place, except between the Danish troops and the insurgent Schleswig-Holsteiners.

The Danes landed under cover of their ships of war, and after a sharp struggle—for the blood of both nations is thoroughly aroused—succeeded in routing their opponents and making themselves master of the duchy. On the 10th inst, a fierce battle was fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes, having a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in their cavalry and artillery, the Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated, and compelled to retreat to Rendsburg. The Holsteiners, 10,000 strong, retired on Ban from Flensburg, dislodged by the preparations for a bombardment from the harbour, which was full of Danish gun boats. But the Danes came on in superior numbers, and drove all before them, despite a stubborn resistance.

Two German regiments were almost annihilated, and the killed on each side were more than 2,000; 750 insurgents were taken prisoners. After their victory, the Danes pushed southwards, and entered Schleswig at two in the morning of the 11th.—The Danish troops in Schleswig are now 20,000. The Prussians remain on the Holstein frontier, increasing their numbers. Their force now amounts to 8,000 infantry, to which will be added some cavalry, so that, altogether, this contingent force, when concentrated in Holstein, will amount to about 10,000 men of all arms.

Correspondence from Rendsburg of the 14th inst. mentions a report that a skirmish had taken place at Windebye, and that forty Danes had been made prisoners. The Danes had moved the greater part of the troops which they had concentrated at Schleswig; amounting in all to 8,000 men, to [illegible] at a distance of half a [illegible] Schleswig, on the Rendsburg side. On the 13th inst., the King of Denmark, escorted by two squadrons of dragoons, and one of cuirassiers, arrived at Schleswig from Flensburg, and passed his troops in review; but returned to Flensburg in the afternoon. The Danish troops are said to be commanded by Gen. Von Hedemann.

A flag of truce, sent to the Danish quarters by the Prussian Colonel Bonin, is stated to have brought a reply that the Prussian troops might act as they please in the territory of Holstein, but that if they entered Schleswig, the King of Denmark would declare war. The Schleswig Holsteiners are stated to be quartered at Schestedt, and the Prussians at Sorgbruck, a place on the Schleswig side of the Eider, on the high road from Rendsburg to the town of Schleswig.

A detachment of the Hamburgh volunteers met another detachment of the same corps near Eckinforde, during the night of the 12th instant, and in their confusion they fired on each other, killed one man, and wounded five or six others.

Several battalions of Hanoverians, Brunswickers, and Oldenburgers have entered Holstein, and some Prussian reinforcements have also passed through Hamburg, on their way to Rendsburg.

Financial Condition of Europe.

Not the slightest amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe. In France commerce is at a complete stand, and the uncertainty which hangs over the financial position of the republic quite precludes any security being felt for the future. The paper currency is gradually depreciating in value, and gold and silver continue to be hoarded up. At Bordeaux any appearance of reviving confidence is constantly checked by the disturbances of the populace; and the same thing prevails in almost every commercial town throughout France.

From Hamburgh, merchants write with great despondency. The next accounts from that quarter are looked for with great anxiety. A Bank of Discount is being formed at Brussels, upon the principle of mutual assistance to all classes connected with trade. The same principles will be brought into play at Charleroi and Luxembourg. The capital is to be guaranteed, and Government will be applied to to grant a license for twenty-five years.

Business is improving in Belgium, and will increase if the Belgians are permitted to remain at peace. The last accounts of the Bank of Discount continue to be unfavorable. The circulation shows an increase of £320,000, the specie a diminution of £180,000. The Treasury deposits have been reduced £210,000 and the private deposits are also less £148,000. The necessity of advancing £2,000,000 to the Government has diminished the power of the Bank to discount so large a sum of commercial bills as before, the present week's amount showing a diminution of £983,000 over the preceding.

The Finance Minister has not come to any final determination about the expropriation on the railways, Paris during the week having been occupied with more vital concerns; but the general impression prevails that the Government meditates carrying into effect some comprehensive scheme of the kind. The five per cent. rentes are about f61 00; the threes, f41 75.

Naples.

Accounts from Naples to the 8th inst., have been received. The King, as was to be expected, had found himself unable to resist the popular impulse against the Austrians, and had issued a proclamation on the 7th, announcing his intention, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the Sicilian question, to devote all the resources of that State to the expulsion of the German army from the soil of Lombardy.

Poland.

The Poles who had taken up arms had evacuated Schroda and were shut up, by the Prussian forces, at Wreschen, near the Russian frontier. They, however, showed no disposition to yield and a sanguinary conflict was expected. A letter dated "Posen, April 15th," contains the following:

It is said that the Germans and Jews have attacked 28 Polish proprietors, who were proceeding to this place with 35 horses, in preparation for a war against Russia. They were despoiled of their horses and money. Twelve of the Poles were cut to pieces, and 10, who had been wounded, were fastened with cords. At Bojanowo some Polish travellers were maltreated by a troop composed of Germans and Jews, because they wore the Polish cockade.

Hungary.

The Cologne Gazette of the 19th says:—"An engagement between Hungary and Russia, on and respecting the duchies of the Danube, is considered inevitable. The independent Hungarian government seems resolved upon the speedy armament of the people, and extensive warlike preparations. 300,000 fire arms have already been ordered at Vienna."

Prussia seems to be proceeding vigorously to arm her vast population, and Danish vessels, have appeared off Stettin and Swinemunde, evidently with hostile intentions, and no particular changes have occurred in Holland or Belgium.

CHARTIST MEETINGS.—Meetings in favor of the charter have been held during the past week in almost every town of note in England and Scotland. The convention has adjourned, after appointing deputations to visit the provinces of England and Ireland, and adopted a petition to the Queen, praying the dismissal of ministers.

The Austrian government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Pintz. This step has given considerable satisfaction to the Roman Catholic population.

The overland mail by an extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail which reached our office at a late hour last night, we have received intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th, and Bombay to the 15th of March. The papers are almost wholly devoid of political intelligence. India is tranquil throughout.

Germany.

Some four or five hundred Frenchmen had invaded Stilferjoch, and had marched to the top of Francois. Troops were sent to dislodge them.

In Baden the people threatened to rise to prevent the 8th corps of the Federal army from entering the country. In Hesse-Cassel they were by the last accounts in open revolt. Everywhere the fermentation is extreme.

From the north of Germany are sad accounts of an incendiary insurrection in the kingdom of Saxony, which the Government have not as yet been able to put down.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The wars and general commotion on the Continent have not assumed a less alarming aspect than on the day of our last week's publication.—The hostilities going on in Schleswig-Holstein and Lombardy, naturally occupy almost attention; but the universal disruption, of society in almost every quarter of Europe, forbids the hope that matters can resume their ordinary peaceful course for a long time to come. In Lombardy, Charles Albert has not abolished his head-quarters since the last engagement at Volta, on the bank of the Mincio.

In Prussia there seems a growing feeling that the Polish Prussian provinces should be relinquished, but the uncertainty which prevails respecting the movements of Russia, leave all these questions, which virtually affect the political existence of eastern Europe, in a state of obeyance.

The Very Latest.

We copy the following from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the evening of the 8th:

We give below, also, a slip containing the very latest intelligence, received at Liverpool by telegraph from London, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Wilmer & Rogers.

We understand from a passenger, that the steamer UNITED STATES was entering the harbor at Liverpool, as the Britannia came out. If this prove to be true, she has made a very good passage.

Prince METTERNICH, with his son and daughter, arrived in London on the 20th. The Austrian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons, called upon them.

The Hermann would leave Southampton for New York on the 26th.

The United States, Captain Hackstaff, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d, in a passage of 14 days from New York.

(Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.)

LIVERPOOL, April 20, 1848.

The Cotton market continues heavy for the low and middle qualities, which have further declined ⅛d per lb., and even the quotation for fair Upland is reduced to 4¼, while fair Mobile remains the same as above and fair Orleans is advanced ⅛d. Qualities below fair continue to be pressed on the market, in quantity beyond the demand, but good qualities, being comparatively scarce, and some export demand for them, have slightly improved. The sales for five days to this evening are 21,450 bales, of which 5,000 were for export, and the import same time 47,000 bales.

Indian Corn is a shade higher, and Meal of the best quality brings 12s per bbl. No change in flour.

Alarming State of Affairs in Cuba.

By the arrival of the Schooner Lee, Capt. Hilton, arrived here from Cardenas, we are informed that on the 14th, the white inhabitants were hourly in anticipation of a general insurrection among the negroes. The Governor was using great efforts to suppress any attempt, and had already imprisoned a number of blacks whom he supposed to be leaders in this disaffection. He also [illegible] upon many of the [illegible]

Miss. Dix.

NASHVILLE, 21st April, 1848.

Editors of the Christian Record:

Having been favored with the perusal of the following interesting communication addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, by one of the inmates of the Georgia State Prison, on behalf of the others, I have obtained permission to make it public, in the earnest hope that it may lead to some good results in our own State Institution. No one, as it appears to me, can rise from its perusal, without being impressed with the fact, that a wide field presents itself even at our own doors, as it were, in which the very humblest may do good, if they will but make use of their opportunities.

Very Respectfully, C.

State Prison, Milledgeville, Georgia; March 6th, 1848.

Respected Lady:

The inmates of this Institution, actuated by a deep sense of gratitude for the very valuable present (a library) which you were pleased to confer upon them, have authorised me as their agent to acknowledge the same. This acknowledgement, though long delayed, I would nevertheless hope will be received by you as a grateful token of the homage of their hearts, and their profound respect and sincere gratitude. I would hope that the results which I shall now detail as the effects of your donation, may in some small degree, serve to cheer you onward in your future labors of love and philanthropy. It affords me a pleasure to say to you, and I do so in all truthfulness and sincerity, that the books of the library have been, and continue to be, read and studied with much interest and attention. Several of the prisoners have made more or less proficiency in the study of grammar, a knowledge of which, they acquired since the reception of the books; others have made rapid advances in Arithmetic, and a few in Mathematics; whilst many have learned, unassisted, to read and write. Some have acquired a good knowledge of Geography. Two of our number have learned to read the French language* tolerably well, through the aid of French bibles and testaments, together with one or two French books. There is much devotion manifested by many of the prisoners for study and the acquisition of sound and lasting information.

When you reflect that these results have been brought about through your instrumentality, that your valued donation first quickened our better impulses into renewed life and energy, we feel assured that you have ample cause to rejoice over them.

I am happy to state that this prison will not be much longer deprived of the benefits of a Sabbath School. Better days are, I trust, beginning to dawn upon it. In the change of the Superintendant, the State has been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman whose course of government marks him as one of the noblest of his kind. He unites firmness with philanthropy, blended with a most compassionate nature, earnestly endeavoring through his influence to make us better men. He is anxious to conform with the discipline and management of the best State prisons.

Our excellent Chaplain, the Rev. F. Jacobs, is upon the eve of commencing a Sabbath school with us, to be held regularly on every Sabbath afternoon, so as to give instruction to all the prisoners who may desire it, of both a moral and religious nature. The Superintendant is also desirous for this to take place, as he feels confident much good will arise from it.

I have yet to relate that which I think will afford you a true and sincere pleasure, as it crowns with success your most ardent desires in behalf of the poor fallen convicts of the prison. There are several who have sought mercy at the throne of Grace, and now give evidence of having received forgiveness, and I trust are truly happy in the service of the Lord.

The Assistant Keeper attends regularly on the Sabbath to hold a meeting of prayer and exhortation with the prisoners. It is his practice to read a chapter from the Bible, accompanying it with suitable comments, singing, prayer, and exhortation, granting at the same time the privilege to any one of the prisoners to do the same.—When you reflect upon our condition, the place, and attendant circumstances by which we are surrounded, you may well be surprised when we acknowledge the power and effect of the doctrines of the blessed Redeemer. What will they not do, when we behold a man placed over us with authority to hold us in proper order and subjection, with us at all times and seasons to see that we perform our duty—when we see him on the Sabbath day approaching us in the attitude of a suppliant, beseeching us to live better lives than we yet have done, and earnestly urging us to seek peace in the salvation of our souls.

Such, Madam, is a partial outline of our prison at present. I have said thus much, and more in detail than I should otherwise have mentioned, from the fact, that information of prison discipline and management, from however humble a source, we are persuaded, will be acceptably received by you. In the darkest hours of our despondency, when we turn our thoughts to those who have befriended us, 'tis then your kindness springs to the relief of our minds, and we fully appreciate its value.

In conclusion, we would hope that you will be pleased to accept all that we have to offer, our most profound gratitude and sincere respect, connected with our best wishes for your future health and happiness.

In behalf of the Prisoners of the State of Georgia.

* It is usual to furnish foreign prisoners, French, Spanish, and Germans, copies of the Bible or Testament in their native language. Also frequently other carefully chosen books in the same.

In the present instance, the English prisoners appear to have availed themselves of those which were designed for others. D. L. D.

Venezuela.

By information just received from Venezuela, we are convinced that the report of Gen. Paez' abandoning the war with President Monagas and retiring to New Granada, is without foundation. It is much more probable that he wishes to draw Monagas farther into the interior, or that, under a feint of retreating, he is about to unite his forces with those of Gen. Penango at Coro, 50 or 60 miles easterly from Maracaibo, with a view to combined operations. [illegible] has, however, disbanded his men and retired from the contest, under a threat of Monagas that otherwise his plantation should be entirely destroyed, accompanied with the assurance that he (Monagas) did not wish to fight so brave a man, who is withal, two-thirds negro. On the other hand, General Carmona, a native of New Granada, who joined Monagas's army, has gone over to Paez, though not accompanied by his troops. In the mean time, a small squadron, fitted out at Maracaibo, is cruising along the Venezuelan coast, probably for the purpose of co-operating with General Penanga in the capture of Porto Cabello, and ultimately of Laguira.—*Jour. Com. 5th.*

Something in it.

MR. ROOT, in the anti-slavery debate, in the House of Representatives, among other matters said:

"He hoped that we might free ourselves of the trammels of privilege and order, and send the subject to a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to do but decoy away negroes, his constituents should know it. He should hope that no one here would advocate mobs. He was astonished to hear advocates of the slave institution say that mobs were justifiable; because if any institution should dread a mob, it was that of slavery. In reply to the remark that the Boston tea party was a mob, he said that was no mob, for it was opened with prayer. A mob deals in weak heads and strong arms. You, gentlemen of the South, said Mr. R., ought to rely on the constitution, not on mobs. The sympathetic spirit of a mob travels faster than the cholera. The spirit which arose in Paris is traveling about, and soon some serf may occupy the seat of the Czar of Russia. The southern gentlemen wanted an opportunity to show their interest in relation to a peculiar institution, and he liked it himself; sometimes. He had made up his mind to stand anything here. He would submit to be called anything—passionate, fanatic, &c., and even an old federalist, if it would do gentlemen any good at home. He supposed they spoke in a Pickwickian sense. But they ought to discriminate between abolitionists and those who, while they supported the rights of the South, believed slavery to be a great moral evil and curse. All were alike denounced, unless they united with the South in the belief that slavery was the greatest good that could be enjoyed. But we have had nothing here like Squire Lamartine's abolition. The French go it strong—and yet you sympathize with them. As to John Bull, it was alleged that he sent abolitionists here to get up an excitement. He would be a fool to go to that trouble—for the southern men could do that any day. The South will get up excitement enough—no, not excitement—that is out of fashion—but sympathy—sympathy for consolidated liberty."

Mr. Root was good-natured, and, in this way, restored the House to good humor.

Letter from Father Mathew.

The following letter has been received from Captain Knight of the Packet Ship New World.

LIVERPOOL, 7th April, 1848.

Rev. J. MARSH:

My dear Sir—Will you publish and cause to be published throughout our Country, the fact, that Father Mathew, does not visit us in America before some time in September next. He has been ordered to Rome; his health for the last three months has prevented his complying, he is now quite recovered and will soon be on his way there. On my arrival here, I found letters from him to that effect. In replying, I assured him that I felt at liberty to say, that in his sufferings he had the sympathies of the American people, and that too, mingled with regret and disappointment on their own account, expecting as they were, with extended arms and open hands, to have received their guest in May.—To this letter he replied as follows:

CORK, April 7th, 1848.

My dear Captain Knight—Ship New World.—"Your esteemed letter has just arrived; and I thank you with my whole heart for your exceeding kindness. It pains me more than I can express, to be disappointed in my expectations of so soon crossing the Atlantic with you, and of seeing my dear friends in America, but I anxiously hope that this will be the last disappointment. Now that I am, thank God, recovered, I see no difficulty to my intended departure in August, and I shall with the divine Blessing assuredly take passage under your command, on the 21st of that month."

"To the friends of Humanity and Religion in New York, I am deeply grateful, and I ardently desire an opportunity to express to them in person, the sentiment that throbs within my bosom."

"Add to the favors already conferred by apologising for me on your return to New York, and assure the good people there, how anxious I am to be with them in September."

"Again expressing my gratitude for your kindness, I am &c., &c.,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Later from Hayti—Civil War—The Blacks against the Ministers—Bloodshed and Anarchy Probable.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 15.

Since the date of my last letter, important changes in the political affairs of this Government have taken place, and more serious difficulties and movements are confidently apprehended. I send you a paper containing an account of the proceedings of the first part of the present week, by which you will see that the Constitution is entirely overthrown, and the President has taken sides with the outlaws. To-day it is rumored that there is a division created among this new party, which will break forth in a day or two, and it is feared, may cause bloodshed and destruction to the better classes. For the first time since I have resided in the island, my fears have been not a little excited for our own safety. One of two things is now to me quite certain—either that the mulattoes, by joining with one party of the blacks, will succeed in re-establishing a Government under their own control, favorable to a civil constitution, or that the more despotic and ignorant party of the blacks, by carrying their points, will cause the country [illegible] from the south part of the Island, that they are all in arms, and are on the march to the capital, with a determination to put down the President, and re-establish the [illegible] tion. Should such prove to be the fact, I think it probable a bloody recounter will be the consequence, and when or where [illegible] will end it is impossible to say. Never since I have been in the Island, have public matters and the safety of the inhabitants of this place appeared in so desperate a condition. A few days will suffice to determine, whether order is to be next abolished or not, and I shall inform you of the facts by the next departure.

Yours truly, B.

On Tuesday at Mobile, $120,000 worth of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad stock was taken. The Herald says that an ironmonger of New York is about to subscribe $10,000. The Fireman's Insurance Company of Mobile, authorised a subscription of $10,000.—*N. O. Mercury, May 4.*

The Mobile Advertiser says. "The capitalists and large holders of real estate, with a few honorable exceptions, keep away.—The books are to be kept open, and unless those most interested take more interest in the matter than was done yesterday, the friends of this grand enterprise may 'hang their harps on the willows."

Cheap Postage

The following extract from the Naples correspondent of the London Athenæum, shows that the blessings of cheap postage are felt all over the world. It is another among the many arguments adduced by the friends of postage reform in this country:

"In close relation with the liberty of the press is the reduced postage on newspapers, which are now introduced on the payment of a mere bagatelle. Nine or ten days after its publication a man for the price of 6 grains—2 1-2d—may have his London journal on his table. The consequence is that reading rooms are being fixed up in all directions; and where some weeks since we had one or two newspapers stealthily introduced, we have now a host; and the columns of thirty Neapolitan newspapers teem with extracts from the best London and Paris journals. To say nothing else, how much is gained to the cause of rational freedom and benevolence by this interchange of national feeling, and how greatly is the natural mind expanded by this importation of foreign ideas."

Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

By telegraph and express I have New Orleans dates which contain news from Queretaro to the 13th ult. At that time 18 members were wanted before a quorum could be obtained.

Many Americans are deserting from the army and joining the Mexicans.

Gen. Bustamente has taken command of the reserve forces of the army and gone to San Luis, ostensibly to overawe Paredes. It is supposed that if Bustamente and Paredes should coalesce, all hopes and prospects for peace will be gone.

Sevier and Clifford are both at the Capitol, and have given till the 2d of June for the ratification of the treaty, and if not then ratified, hostilities will again be resumed.

The schooner Heroine, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., has arrived at New Orleans, with dates of the 20th from the city of Mexico.

Sevier reached the capital on the 13th—Strong hopes were entertained that the Mexican Congress would assemble and ratify the treaty.

Robberies, murders, and outrages of every description, are of frequent occurrence in Mexico.

Gen. Scott is daily expected at New Orleans.

Sevier and Clifford were invited to Queretaro, where the Mexicans suppose that our Commissioners will modify the treaty.

Paredes is reported to be marching to Queretaro, to depose the Government. The report, however, is doubted.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are without much interest.

The victory at Rosales, near Chihuahua, fully confirmed. Mexican loss 150 killed, and as many wounded. Only 5 Americans killed, and 20 wounded; 40 Mexican officers taken prisoners, and a large quantity of ammunition and arms captured. Gen. Price commanded the American forces.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY AND GERMANY.—A correspondent of the New York Evangelist writing from Marseilles, says:

The Waldenses are now, by published decree, admitted to all the privileges of the Catholic subjects of Sardinia. As the freedom of the press has been guaranteed by the late plan of the constitution, we shall soon test the force and spirit of the article on that subject, by a deposit of bibles at the custom-house.

The Italian papers are assuming an altogether new face. They give us articles pro and con upon the great religious questions of the day—liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. Cardinal Lambruschini is conducting a controversy with a bold writer in a gazette in Florence. The Cardinal is intolerant enough to gain immortal honor in "*the church*," but he writes mildly, and allows that upon "this question (the freedom of worship) there may be different and even hostile opinions among equally good men." It is a cheering day for the cause of truth, when cardinals are willing to enter the arena of free public discussion. In Sicily, too, we see the development of a new spirit upon the matter of religion. In the last number of one of the Sicilian journals, there is a [illegible] appeal for toleration. "Religion," says the writer, "ought not to remain the slave and dependent of the caprice of the local ministry, or of government, for religion, thus degraded and metamorphosed in the hands of power, as a means of government, no longer retains moral force, as experience proves, either for assisting the government, or for conducting the people into true morality and true civilization." Well said for a Sicilian.

A correspondent of the New York Recorder says:

A strong party in favor of reform in Church and State had existed in Hamburg for some time, and the recent events have excited it to increased activity. A formal demand for the removal of civil and religious grievances has at length been laid before the Senate, and the Senate has yielded. On the 13th of March, nine hundred citizens holding property in houses, assembled to hear a series of propositions which the Senate were determined to make. The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and they include the entire separation of Church and State, and an express acknowledgement of freedom, not only political, but also for religious associations.

MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Charles Taylor and Rev. B. Jenkins, missionaries of the Methodist Church South, sailed from Boston on Tuesday of last week for Shanghae. These are the first missionaries who have been sent out under the patronage of this Board.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society held its Sixteenth Anniversary at the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church in Broome street, New York, on Thursday, May 11th, 1848. Business [illegible] at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] Bible Society [illegible] place the next day [illegible]

THE EXAMINER.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Editor.
F. COSBY, Assistant Editor.

LOUISVILLE:::::::::MAY 20, 1848.

The Rev. James Freeman Clark has relinquished the editoral charge of the Christian World. He says—"To edit a paper properly, requires all the time and thoughts of at least one man." To this every editor of a paper will respond Amen.

Anniversary Week.

The various Religious and Philanthropic Societies of the country, met last week in New York City, and had, doubtless, a profitable and joyous time of it.

It is amusing to look over the reports, and see how adverse some of them are to each other. Here in one building, one says, "we are in the right, and know it, and mean to stand by it." Then, across the way, a truly strong minded speaker "denounces his neighbor, and all his neighbor's doings, as leading to sin, misery, and ruin." Fortunate is it for us, that we have such freedom of speech! More fortunate for us still, that Providence works out results from our contradictions, and oppositions, so beneficial to all!

We cannot, of course, give anything like a full report of the proceedings of the various Societies. No paper pretends to do that. But we will do the next best thing—offer in our next a synopsis of most of them. Our readers will thus get a bird's eye view of what is going on in the world. Happy will it be if it shall stimulate them to renewed efforts in the cause of human happiness and progress.

Violence.

Nothing is gained by violence. As a matter of policy, it is the worst thing men or parties can resort to. History shows, and individual experience attests, that violence invariably produces a reaction against those who resort to it, and as invariably retards the progress of truth, if its defenders are guilty of this excess.

We have watched the effect produced upon the country by the ultra action of certain Senators on the slavery question in the debate we have published. In the free States, every press condemns! In the slave, not a voice approves that we have heard! The Democratic Review for May—an able organ of a great party—thus speaks of the conduct of its own friends:—

"We mourn over the weakness of human reason, when we see a man like Mr. Calhoun, of advanced age, long experience, and towering intellect, give himself up, in the face of his country and the world, to all the childish excesses of unbridled passion. It is just this defect of his character that has destroyed his career; which has made him unserviceable to his country, an injury to his party, and useless to his age. How is it possible to respect a man who forgets himself, and the body he should adorn, by conduct and words we could only expect in a maniac or a common driveller. The question of slavery is the rock on which Mr Calhoun has constantly split, instead of being, as with a statesman of any address or real patriotism it would have been, a stepping stone to the highest fame and loftiest preferment.

"We shall not waste a word on the disgusting rant of Foote, of Mississippi, who proclaimed his ferocious aspirations after a hangman's job, whose functions he is evidently better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest, in the name of the honorable body to which he belongs, of the noble State whose dignity he has lowered, and of our common country, which he disgraces, against language and sentiments which the most abandoned leader of a street mob would hesitate in this country to utter, but which this senseless demagogue hoped would procure him notoriety. We are sure that Mr. Calhoun must blush to be found for a moment in such company."

A Practical View.

The Rev. Mr. King fell heir to fourteen slaves in Louisiana, and, after some years debate with himself, concluded that he had no right to hold them as such.

His next step was to free them. For this purpose he visited the free States, and Canada; the latter, he selected for their home. On his way thither he tarried in Cincinnati, and while there a meeting was called at the Rev. Dr. Rice's church to hear his "experience." We quote a part of it:

I acknowledge the social and moral evils of slavery. It was easy to prove that. But it was not so easy in a spiritual sense to say what could be done. The gospel must be left free.

I acknowledge that slavery has more attendant evils than any I know unconnected with the system—no language could depict them.—But what could the Church do? She had to "preach the gospel." This duty she was now actively engaged in discharging, and although she was not going on as fast as we might wish, our duty was simply to encourage her as far as she went.

In taking his freed men and women to Canada, he meant no disparagement to the colonization scheme. He took them there, because he had been there and seen for himself that many liberated, and among them some *self-liberated*, slaves were doing well there; and because there only he had opportunities of providing for, and educating them. When instructed to choose for themselves, they could, if they preferred, go back to *their own country*. The free colony of Liberia was doing more for the abolition of the slave trade than all the fleets of England, France and America; and the day when Ethiopia should stretch forth her hands to God, would, he humbly believed, be brought about through the instrumentality of the descendants of Africa.

Dr. Rice, well known in Kentucky, and an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, followed Mr. King. He felt no sensitiveness as to the discussion of slavery. Let it be free! As free in the South as in Cincinnati. He would do as much almost as any man for the removal of slavery. He would not denounce or excommunicate slaveholders. The evil was almost as great to them as to the slave. The gospel had freed the slave in the East; the same result would follow in the South. Having enlarged on this point, he said:

It was not for the Presbyterian church to abolish slavery. That was for the people to do, and they could not be driven to do it. The question was precisely like that of coffee-house licensing in this city. We would not go and tear down those institutions, while our own representatives had the power to shut them up and did not use it. We would continue to throw light upon the subject by freely discussing it, till we changed their minds or changed them.—It was hard, he confessed, for men to see light *through a dollar*, and still harder to act according to that light. We wanted more light upon the subject of slavery even here in Ohio, where people still feared having too many of the colored race come among them.

He had never entertained any of these common prejudices on the subject, even while living in a slaveholding State. He did not anticipate the dangers or admit the difficulties commonly believed to be involved in emancipation. The thing would not be difficult [we understood the speaker to assert] if only public opinion were in favor of it, instead of being opposed.

In the Presbyterian Church he scarcely knew of any, certainly he did not know *three proslavery men!* But all that the church could do, as such, was—"to preach the gospel." That would bring about emancipation, and nothing else ever would.

We suppose we must make due allowance for these reports of speeches. They are often hurried; sometimes inaccurate. Still, we conclude the main idea entertained by both the Rev. Speakers is fairly stated. Let us dwell for a moment upon it.

"What can the Presbyterian Church do?" Says Dr. Rice, she cannot abolish slavery.—True, as regards the *mere legal* act. But she can help that on; nay, if she were united, if her members as citizens, at the ballot box, and christians in the Church should say, "let us emancipate, [illegible] burden ourselves, or oppress [illegible] be free," she would carry [illegible]

power of the gospel to do, and undo, we fully admit. It can be preached no where with fidelity—lived out in no land with purity—without eventually filling the minds of those who hear, or see it practised, with its living, eternal truth. If every minister in Kentucky were this week to start with a full determination to act openly, heartily, against slavery, if every christian should do the same, no man can doubt the result. Kentucky would be declared free in three years!

"But all that the Church could do, as such," add both speakers, "is to preach the gospel." Is this correct? The gospel may be preached, and not a word be said *against* slavery. Nay, worse yet, it may be proclaimed Sabbath after Sabbath, and the institution *defended*. But we are sure neither of the distinguished divines referred to such preaching as this! They spoke of, they meant to refer to, the Gospel as taught in its true spirit. Still, with this understanding, we think the position erroneous; liable to serious misconstructions; wrong, if understood literally. We will show this, or attempt to do so, by dwelling at present on these points.

1 *Among slaves, parents and children, husbands and wives, by law, can be torn asunder as whim caprice, passion, or necessity may dictate.*

Of this terrible feature of slavery, nothing need be said. It stands out in naked horror, desolating in its iniquity, and cannot be justified. Now has the Church, as such, no power over this revolting part of the institution? That cannot be said. Is that power exerted? It meets in the States annually—it meets in the Union regularly—and when thus assembled it could appeal to its members earnestly, at every session, to the legislatures of the States in which they reside—to labor together in forbidding so monstrous a wrong. Would such an appeal fall powerless upon "its own?" This is out of the question. They would heed it. As to that, it might be made a matter of Church law, that no member should sell a human being for money, or under any circumstances, which he could control, separate families. Could this appeal be powerless with the Legislature? We think not. A body so strong, so learned, so influential speaking thus, would command its respect and force it, by other christian aid, to do what is right on this weighty point. We ask again has this been done? Has it been earnestly, year in and year out persevered in, by the Church? If not, it could do something more than preach; it could *carry* out what was preached.

2. *Marriage of Slaves.*

There is no such thing as legal marriage among them. True, many good men, and good ministers, do all in their power to remedy this evil. But they cannot begin to reach it. The law is too strong for them. Interest, passion, self-indulgence, is too strong for them. Now has the Church, *as such*, declared that its members must do all in their power to legalize marriages among slaves, and concentrate its influence against the law? The evil is confessed. It breeds licentiousness in every quarter. Not alone among blacks, but amongst all classes! And there is not a parent, living where slaves are numerous, and who has the means, who does not say to himself, "to avoid this evil, and its consequences, to give my boys steady habits, I will send them into a free State, and there let them be taught." Well, the Legislature could change this feature of slavery, and if the public demanded it, it would do so. And has not the Church, as such, control over that public? Are not its members among its most influential citizens? Again we ask, could it not influence—if zealous, if in earnest, if fired with a determination to do and demand the right, could it not *compel* a reluctant legislature to alter the law, and make it conform to Christianity and justice? Show us twenty men who doubt this. Show us one who denies it. Give us this hour a compact, hearty union in the Church, as such, and, out of it, among its members—let us hear the former in solemn convocation, say in behalf of Eternal truth, "these things must not be," and the latter from the pulpit, and in public, and private, everywhere, protest steadily, vehemently against them, and *they will not be!* Where is this union? Who hears these protests?

3. *Traffic in Slaves.*

Who can defend that? Who can palliate it? The great public of Kentucky does not. Last winter, in the Legislature, there was not a man, no matter how ultra on the subject of slavery, who pretended to do it. Traffickers in human flesh for gain stand condemned in the minds of all men, and there is no sympathy for them. Now suppose next winter, as the Legislature assembled, the great and good of the Church should meet them, and in plain, but temperate speech, protest against this wrong, and point out its injury to the State—its hurt to morals—its bitter injustice—and say, "thus does the Church, as such, and thus do its members, as citizens, believe, and, therefore, they pray the legislators of Kentucky, to stop forever so infamous a trade" would they resist the appeal? From every class—from all neighborhoods in every county—from the whole State—the voice of the people would second this demand, and immediately—as if by common consent—this glorious reform would be accomplished! Has this been done? Has anything like it been attempted?

Now, our purpose in these remarks, is not to find fault with Dr. Rice. We believe he says what he means, when he declares he would do all he could to remove slavery. Nor yet to censure the Church. That is not our way of acting. No, we have made these plain statements of our views, simply to rouse, as far as we can, the genial nature and generous spirit of Dr. Rice to a new and broader endeavor in behalf of freedom, and to persuade the Church—and its members, not rashly, but with calm resolution, and in a loving, trusting spirit—to exert their power directly, heartily, for the correction of the wrongs we have detailed, for their own sake, for the sake of Christianity, for the good of all men!

A Demonstration.

Not anti-Republican, but anti-Whitney! Not anti-Internal Improvement, but anti the Pacific Rail-road!

A proposition is made, as our readers know, to grant Mr. Whitney one hundred million acres of land to build a rail-road from some point on the Mississippi to the Pacific. The Cincinnatians met last week and protested against it.—They petitioned Congress to refuse the proposition—to deny any man the "mighty monopoly" which Mr. Whitney asked.

The meeting was a very large one, and passed the following resolutions unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That we view with feelings of exultation and pride the progress of our country in works of internal improvement, and are ready to approve just and proper schemes for the extension of State and National Rail-roads, wherever the public interest requires their construction.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the proposed grant to Asa Whitney, of 100,000,000 acres, as wrong in principle, and as leading to foster an odious system of monopoly and speculation, stock-jobbing and gambling, equally adverse to sound policy, to public virtue, and to the rights of the American people.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard our national domain as sacred to the use and benefit of the people, and that it should be so managed as to give to every industrious citizen the amplest opportunity of securing a home for himself and his family, at the smallest possible expense.

4. *Resolved*, That it should be the aim of Congress, as guardians of the People's rights, as far as practicable, to prevent the public domain from falling into the hands of speculators and monopolists, to the prejudice of the settler, and that we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist strenuously the proposed grant to Mr. Whitney, or any other scheme tending to transfer the public lands into the possession of land speculators or corporations; or any attempt to force these lands into a premature market of speculation in advance of their actual settlement.

5. *Resolved*, That in the struggle between capital and labor, it has been the general tendency of labor to sink in the unequal contest by the depreciation of wages, and that we object to any legislative action tending to foster capital monopoly and speculation, without regard to the welfare and elevation of the laboring population, upon whose condition the safety and prosperity of our republic mainly depend.

6. *Resolved*, That the experience of this country in the way of anti-rent agitation, proves that large land monopolies are dangerous to the peace of the country, and will not be submitted to by the people, unless supported by a standing army.

7. *Resolved*, That while monarchy and aristocracy are sinking in Europe, before the intelligence of the People, it is not the proper time to lay the foundation of a landed aristocracy in America by surrendering the People's rights in the soil, and that we now, in behalf of *thirty millions of freemen*, who will hereafter inhabit the proposed grant, protest against the sacrifice of their rights by surrendering the land to private monopoly.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers, published in papers of the city, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Many speeches were made on this occasion. We copy a synopsis of Mr. S. Lewis' speech to show the spirit of the speaker and the meeting:

Mr. Lewis was then called on, and spoke in support of the resolutions with great effect. His views of the *humanitary* duty as well as true *republican* policy of the government of this country met with universal approbation. He called to mind Randolph's withering denunciation of the famous or infamous Yazoo claims, and pointed as a caution to the present results of the Van Rensselaer claims in New York. The bad effects of having land held in large tracts was proven by the practical experience of the whole country. Supposing—if we could suppose such an absurdity!—the Government to be the great Father of the people under its protection, its children by birth or adoption, it should, on American principles, divide out the family estate equally, and set up each child, who wished it, on a little farm of his own. (Hearty applause.) He was a *Native American!*—by birth, not in principle, so called—his ancestors for 200 years had been native born—yet nothing rejoiced him more than that the millions were coming hither to become American too, and to beget Native Americans. He ridiculed the fashion of estimating the prosperity of a people, solely by its canals, railroads, &c., &c. He judged of it by all that "made man, men." Secure a prosperous, manly people, and they could make canals and rail-roads for themselves. (Applause.) Better let the government make it, leaving the land free, than throw away such sums in Mexican wars. (Great applause.)

The Corn Law Rhymer.

Ebenezer Elliot hates irresolution, and scorns all doubters. "Wait, France will fall" say the knowing ones. He holds no terms with such talk or talkers. "Give the struggler your cheer; shout hurra till he can hear you; brace him up when he is worn out; rouse him as he desponds; let him know your heart is his, and he will be a man—will say and do great things—will master accidents, mistakes, and make order, right, supreme." This is his glorious creed, And for its adoption—for its universal application—he labors heartily. Listen to his song on the Third French Revolution:

Cold sneerers, dead to pity, lost to shame!
It came, it cometh, "the tremendous gloom,"
That hurled the sire—dethroner to his doom:
God whispers—hark! he names "The dreaded Name
Of Demogorgon!" * Still your wolfish laws,
Bare chain'd Prometheus to your vulture claws;
And hope ye to escape the torturer's fate?
Though long delay'd, it cometh, as it came;
It cometh! and will find you "taught too late"
Soul chaining, chain'd in soul, repentant never,
Darkest, yet darkening. Then, the fated frown
Will cast ye deep beneath all darkness down;
And brightened by your infamous renown
All other infamy look bright forever.

* See Shelley's Prometheus unbound.

Mobs.

A startling case of violence occurred in Mobile not long ago.

A member of the Legislature, an aged citizen of the interior, advocated the passage of laws which the people of Mobile thought would injure their city. He came there soon after on a visit. A crowd gathered round him—hooted and hissed—and made demonstrations of violence which induced many citizens to believe that violence might be committed upon his person. This, however, was not done.

His daughter—a sensitive girl—saw and heard the whole affair. What influence it had upon her, God only knows! But soon after she plunged into the river and found there a watery grave.—What man among that crowd who must not lament his violence? Who of them so brutish as not to sorrow over its effects? Oh! how little we know on earth of kindness—of sympathy for error—of that loving faith which would buoy up the weak, and help on the sinning! Never yet did this spirit fail to do its holy mission. Never yet has violence or vindictiveness done aught but harm.

The New Orleans Delta, lamenting the result of the outbreak upon one so fair and lovely, remarks:—

But upon one point there can be no doubt or mystery, and that is as to the deep and damning disgrace of those who could so outrage the laws of hospitality and decency as to subject grey-haired age and the tender sensibilities of woman to the insult and mortification of a public display of popular prejudice and contumely.—There is nothing so thoroughly contemptible and disgusting as these mobocratical demonstrations. In this country of law and order, where all public agents are made responsible to the people for their acts, these practices of manifesting by brutal indignities disapproval of the conduct of public officers ought to be regarded as the most criminal violations of law and order, and outrages against the public peace. Every man who participates in such demonstrations *is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions*, which is a respect for law and a firm reliance upon its adequacy to satisfy all wrongs. If the people violate and disregard their own laws—*if they resort to other means of accomplishing their purposes than those provided in the political systems framed by themselves*—then has our Republican Government given way to the worst tyranny to which society can be subjected, that of lawless mobs.

This is true, and well put. Mobs can never be defended on any plea of necessity. They are the worst tyranny to which society can be subject.

Matters of History.

Most of us have supposed that the Provisional Government of France was established by accident. It seemed to be a sort of necessity which brought it into being, for it really had no authority on which to rest. It was not voted into being by the French Chambers, nor created by the French people. The fact, therefore, that it has maintained itself, is proof that it has been wisely administered, and justly directed at home and abroad. But the European correspondent of the National Intelligencer shows that the Provisional Government was the result, not of accident, but of premeditation—design. We copy his account of the affair:

"The Republican party existed no doubt long before it manifested itself on the subversion of royalty in February. The revolution was prepared. The list of the Provisional Government was ready when Thiers and Odilon Barrot were dreaming of constitutional opposition, and a mere change of Ministry, with a long administration and possession of power under the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. It is highly probable that these enlightened statesmen contemplated great ameliorations in the condition and institutions of France; but power was not to pass into their hands. There was a craftier party behind the scenes, who were wide awake to the chances of the moment. They had their lists prepared, their course marked out. Neither of the parties opposed to them knew of their movements. Nobody dreamed that Lamartine and Garnier Pages had constructed a Provisional Government; the secret, though necessarily confided to a number of persons, was well kept. When Paris rose to [illegible] the dismissal of M. Guizot this party sought the expulsion of the King. When Thiers and Barrot offered terms from the barricades, the republicans demanded further concessions; and when, in the Chamber of Deputies, the accession of the Count de Paris and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans were about to be proclaimed, Ledru Rollin demanded and obtained a Provisional Government of his own naming. This Government was not balloted for; they were not appointed by the voice of the moment; there was nothing of *accident* in the affair. It was all the result of premeditation and design. Now, considering all things, this Provisional Government has done wonders; we have stated that it has committed great errors, but, we trust, not fatal ones.

"The star of Lamartine is yet in the ascendant, and it is now shining with greater brilliancy than ever. He has kept on his career with wonderful constancy and courage. He has not aimed to acquire personal popularity at the expense of principle, either at home or abroad. He has opposed the dangerous course of Ledru Rollin and his section of the Government, and has refused to listen to the demands of the Communists, and his replies to the Poles; the Germans, the Irish, and the Belgians, have been as disinterested and as noble, as sound public judgment, and high chivalric private honor could dictate. The constancy and high principle of Lamartine have so far carried him successfully forward; all the moderate men of the Provisional Government adhere to him. Even Marrast, the stern republican mayor of Paris, and others of his *caste* who stand half-way between the *bourgeoisie* and the people have rallied round Lamartine, and left the anarchists to depend upon the clubs and the professional revolutionists. These latter attempted to commence an *emeute* on Sunday, but the drum was beat by order of Lamartine, and two hundred thousand citizens' bayonets bristled at once along the line of the boulevards in defence of law and order. Paris was illuminated, the people rejoiced at the defeat of the design to displace Lamartine, Marrast, and Garnier Pages, and substitute Blanqui, and Cabet, leaders of the Communists; to disarm the National Guard, displace the magistracy, and replace them with working men; and to remove all the principal officers of the army and appoint leaders of the Communist clubs. In lieu of this a decree has been issued to put down the Communists, to close their clubs, and to arrest their leaders.

Yucatan.

A late arrival at Boston brings later news from this ill fated land. The Indians were still pursuing their foes. Their cry is death to all except the red man. The account says:

Laguna was overrun with fugitives from Campeachy and all parts of the country, and many were obliged to dwell in tents and even in the open air. Men of substance from Campeachy were at Laguna endeavoring to find an asylum for their families. Among others an English doctor, who said that he was about to abandon property to the value of $40,000 or $50,000 in Campeachy. His indignation at the pusillanimity of the Yucatecos, led him to say that he almost wished that the Indians would take the town. At the last accounts, the Indians were within one day's march of Campeachy, in vast numbers, and with no abatement of their design of a general massacre of their opponents. Their war cry was "Death to both black and white—man, woman and child; all, save the red man!" They claim to be 250,000 strong, and say that the country rightfully belongs to them and they will possess it, and insure possession by the massacre of all their opponents.

They will undoubtedly take the town unless assistance arrives from other quarters. An American bomb vessel from Campeachy had come to Laguna to refit, and return to Campeachy. Another bomb vessel was daily expected at Laguna, and also 1,000 American soldiers which Captain Spates says it was currently rumored were marching to the assistance of the inhabitants of Yucatan.

A Puzzler.

The Senate debate on the proposition to take possession of Yucatan is interesting, and we wish we had room for it.

One extract, we must give, and that is, the passage between Senators Clayton of Maryland and Davis of Mississippi:

Mr. Clayton.—Will the Honorable gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Davis.—Certainly.

Mr. Clayton.—Suppose there should be a negro insurrection in Cuba, and that from motives of humanity Great Britain should interfere and take military possession of that island, for which course we are about to make a precedent, would the Honorable Senator hesitate to go to war?

Mr. Davis.—Not a moment.

Mr. Clayton.—It is the answer that I expected.

Mr. Davis.—I have no confidence in the humanity of Great Britain, the great slave-tracer of the world. If she should interfere, on any pretext, in the affairs of Cuba, in order to obtain a footing there, I would regard it as a proper occasion to interfere. Great Britain has already attempted, under a pretext of establishing an hospital on the island of Cuba, in connexion with her slave-ships, to build up a Gibraltar to overlook the Spanish Moro Castle; and if the Government of Cuba had yielded to that demand, the weak Court of Spain not denying it, I would have considered it as demanding the immediate interference of the United States. The very necessity of defending the United States requires that we should take whatever steps should be necessary always to secure the freedom of the great point of exit and entrance to a large portion of the American coast. But I understand the question of the Senator as making the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Cuba as a parallel case with the present.

Mr. Clayton.—I put that case to show the Senator the effect of his own declaration.

Mr. Davis.—I saw the conclusion, and was prepared for it.

Mr. Clayton.—It is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Davis was frank. He admitted the correctness of the principle at once. This is important. For we notice that many persons, influenced by kindly feeling, say, "let us release the Yucatanese—it will not do to have them murdered in cold blood." How then can he justify the interference? Hear him:

Mr. Davis.—If we were not at war with Mexico, and a war of castes had sprung up in Yucatan, in which we had no right as a belligerent Power to interfere, however I might have been pained in beholding the spectacle, I should have viewed it as I did in the case of Guatemala, in which the Indian race triumphed, and established, as I would remind the Senator, a better government than Guatemala ever had before. If such were the case at present, I would stand quietly by and let the people decide which race should rule them. But I place this case of Yucatan solely on the ground of the Mexican war. I have not yet seen any convincing proof that Great Britain has interfered. She has been asked to send some troops, and I believe has sent three companies of artillery.

Mr. Clayton.—Is there not an armistice now existing.

Mr. Davis.—That originally constituted a difficulty with me, which, by one best calculated to construe it has been removed and does not now interpose any obstacle to my action. I am not apprized at what date that armistice expires, but I think it will come to an end before we can possibly get troops to Yucatan. Again, that armistice points directly to the fact that no new posts are to be taken in Mexico, except on account of movements on the part of Mexico. Here is a movement the result of which we cannot determine. It is like the war of factions all over Mexico. It may be for the purpose of interfering with the progress of the American army in the conclusion of the treaty. Is the Senator, from Delaware, prepared to say it is not?

We cannot blow hot and cold. If our Government says "no interference on the part of Europe," it must not set the example by interfering itself.

The public debt of the city of New York, on the 5th instant, is officially stated to be $11,911,676. Nearly the whole of the debt has been incurred in introducing the Croton water into the city.

The New York Courier announces the following "extraordinary arrival at that port."

This morning, the brig *Walhonding*, Captain Higgins, arrived at this port from Marietta, Ohio, from which place she sailed on the 26th of March last. Her cargo of flour was shipped at Madison, Indiana, and descending the Mississippi, she arrived at New Orleans on the 5th of April.

An Impressive Picture.—The poet Wordsworth is said to be in a state of imbecility, sitting often in moody silence, with his gaze fixed on vacancy.

Blind Girl's Song.

The pupils of the Blind had their anniversary at New York, and one of them, Miss Frances J. Crosby, wrote a poem for the occasion. It is very simple and beautiful. The poetry is entitled "Music," and reads as follows:

There is music in Nature; the glad voice of Spring
Is echoed o'er mountain, through valley and glade;
And the bird as it soars on its delicate wing,
Pours a rich mellow cadence to streamlet and shade.

There is music in Flowers; the violet meek—
Unmolested perhaps by the thoughtless and gay,—
Humility brightens its beautiful cheek,
And softly it whispers, 'I'm passing away.'

There is music in Twilight; how pensive the sigh
That floats on the air as it melts into even,
And the tear that unconsciously bursts from the eye,
Is borne on its breast to the portals of Heaven.

There is music in Friendship; how sweet is its tone
To the grief-stricken heart, of an idol bereft—
When the buds it once nourished are blighted and strewn,
And nought but the wreck of their beauty is left.

It breathes o'er the string of the slumbering lute,
Untuned and neglected though long it hath been,
And the eyes that were languid, and the lips that were mute,
Give back their bright glance and their warm gushing strain.

There is music in Ocean; the billows that roll
And mingle their voice with the wind's fitful blast—
How mournful they break, like a dirge on the soul,
And wake the sad mem'ry of joys that are past.

And oh! when the hero lies bleeding and still,
On the field where his laurels of triumph were won,
There is music for him in the clarion shrill—
For it tells of the deeds which the fearless have done.

I love its soft murmurs; the wild mountain stream,
As it leaps from the rock and meanders away;
On, on, through the maze of the vine-clad ravine,
Till at length it is lost in the Ocean's dark spray.

There is music in Heaven; those mansions of light
Resound with their anthems, the souls of the blest—
Forever and ever in praise they unite;
No sorrow shall reach them, no care shall molest.

The friends we have borne to the grave's narrow cell,
Wept when we wept, and our pleasures would share—
Look down on us still from the Home where ye dwell,—
We shall know them; ah! yes, they will welcome us there.

New York, May, 1848.

Ecclesiastical Testimony.

We suppose there is no ecclesiastical body in our country, which has not within the last few years spoken out on the subject of slavery. The subject is discussed by them all. In some, opinions are expressed which will seem ultra to many of our readers; in others, milder views prevail; but in nearly all—we may say in all out of the South—slavery is declared inconsistent with Christianity. It may not be amiss to hear this testimony, in part, even though it grate harshly upon our ears.

The convention of Congregational Ministers of the State of Vermont in 1846, passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, 1, That this Convention still believe and maintain that the great system of American slavery is, in its fundamental principles, contrary to the spirit and the gospel of Christ, and utterly sinful before God, that the laws which support it are unrighteous and cruelly oppressive; that the tendency of the system is, and must be, to degrade, demoralize, and destroy the souls of the enslaved, and to bring divine condemnation and wrath on those who thus enslave and wrong them; to disturb continually the peace which should subsist between the different States of our Union, and thus put in fearful peril our national welfare; to introduce and foster discord in our religious connexions; and thus to drive from us the Spirit of God, and to hinder deplorably the progress of his kingdom both in this and in other lands; that these evils are not incidental, but inherent in the system, making it utterly incurable, and before both earth and heaven abominable: and for these reasons all men, especially all Christian men, ought to lift up a united voice of strong remonstrance against a system fraught with so much guilt and misery; and to do whatever they rightfully and judiciously can, to bring it to a speedy and final termination."

The General Association of Massachusetts affirm that the word of God is utterly opposed to slavery, and declare that no members of the church can consistently uphold it. It calls upon all christians to oppose it. "We would earnestly beseech all christians," says the Association, "connected with the system, in view of their profession, to be living examples of the gospel, and in the light of God's truth carefully to review their opinions and practice, and to do their utmost to free the church of Christ from the pollution of this guilt."

The General Conference of Maine, express themselves as follows:

"As we have heretofore expressed our solemn conviction that the system of Slavery existing in the United States is a great sin against God and man, and a most threatening evil, for which our nature ought to humble itself—and that the North, as well as the South, is deeply implicated in the guilt of slavery, and that for its speedy and entire removal every Christian ought to pray, and use all suitable means within his reach—we now re-affirm our abhorrence of the system, as being fraught with immense evil both to the oppressor and the oppressed.

"Believing it to be entirely contrary to the Word of God, 'so far as that Word obtains an ascendancy in the conscience and hearts of Christians, they must and will separate themselves from all responsible connexion with the system.' We do affectionately and earnestly entreat all slaveholders who profess to be the disciples of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captives—in view of their profession, and in the light of God's Word, carefully and seriously to review their opinions and practice relating to this subject, and to do their utmost to free the church from the pollution of this guilt.'"

The General Association of New Hampshire consider the principle of slavery "inconsistent with natural justice, utterly at variance with the spirit and principles of the Bible, the fruitful source of wrong, suffering, and sin among men, of danger to our country, and a hindrance to the progress of the gospel."

One hundred and seventy Unitarian ministers (1845) uttered their solemn protest against American slaveholding—

"Because it is a violation of the law of Right, being the sum of all unrighteousness which man can do to man; depriving him not only of his possessions, but of himself. And as in the possession of one's self are included all other rights, he who makes a man a slave, commits the greatest possible robbery, and the greatest possible wrong.

"Because it violates the law of Love, which says, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

"Because it degrades man, the image of God, into a thing; changes persons into property; and, by violating the dignity of the human soul, is constant sacrilege against that soul which the Scriptures declare to be the temple of the Holy Ghost."

We could multiply this testimony, but we close with that of the Synod of Kentucky, home in 1836. They affirm:

"It dooms thousands of human beings to hopeless ignorance." "It deprives its subjects in a great measure of the privileges of the gospel." "This system licenses and produces great cruelty." "Brutal stripes and all the varied kinds of personal indignities are not the only species of cruelty which slavery licenses. The law does not recognise the family relations of a slave, and extends to him no protection in the enjoyment of domestic endearments. The members of a slave family may be forcibly separated so that they shall never more meet until the final judgment. And rapacity often induces masters to practice what the law allows. Brothers and sisters, parents and children, husbands and wives, are torn asunder, and permitted to see each other no more. *These acts are daily occurring in the midst of us.* The shrieks and the agony often witnessed on such occasions proclaim, with a trumpet tongue, the iniquity and cruelty of our system. The cry of these sufferers goes up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. There is not a neighborhood where these scenes are not displayed. There is not a village or road that does not behold the sad procession of manacled outcasts, whose chains and mournful countenances tell that they are exiled by force from all that their hearts held most dear. Our church, years ago, raised its voice of solemn warning against this flagrant violation of every principle of mercy, justice, and humanity. Yet we blush to announce to you that this warning has been often disregarded, *even by those who hold to our communion.* Cases have occurred in our own denomination, where professors of the religion of mercy have torn the mother from her children, and sent her into a merciless and returnless exile. *Yet acts of discipline have rarely followed such conduct.*"

Again they say:

"*It produces general licentiousness among the slaves,*" "*Their licentiousness is the necessary result of our system.*"

Nor do they shrink from adding this most melancholy confession:

"*Our familiarity with this consequence of slavery prevents us from regarding it with that horror which it would, under other circumstances, inspire.*"

They acknowledge that they shall never be able to keep themselves entirely pure even from the grossest pollutions of slavery, *until they are willing to pledge themselves to the destruction of the whole system.*

The Effects.

Stringent laws, like violent actions, recoil. It is bad when Courts dub a man-traitor, while the people hail him as a patriot. Yet your tyrannous statutes breed men who would brave the halter, or the whetted knife, when they would not pander to vice, or fawn upon authority.

The Whig Ministry of England has resorted once again to laws which interdict free speech, free action, free remonstrance. The people keep quiet. The Free-trade league murmurs not. But those who started, and carried the anti-corn law league—they who lead that victorious band—Joseph Hume, Richard Cobden, &c., &c.; met, some fifty members of parliament in all, and resolved:

"That it appears to this meeting, that a more cordial understanding and co-operation are urgently required among such members of Parliament as are favorable to the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland; that Joseph Hume, M. P., be chairman; that Richard Cobden, M. P., be deputy chairman; that Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., be honorary secretary; and that the committee have power to add to their numbers."

This is a small matter seemingly. Yet next news will tell us of larger numbers in Parliament, joining the move—of hundreds of thousands seconding it out of parliament. It is anti-whig, anti-tory. It is for reform out and out. Says the Manchester Examiner:

"It must rejoice the hearts of all true reformers to find that so many of the large constituencies in the United Kingdom have thus virtually declared in favor of Parliamentary reform. Before many days we may expect to see a considerable accession to their numbers. Every large town in the kingdom will now watch the course taken by their representatives, who must either declare in favor of reform, or give in their adhesion to the Whig apostate Government.

We shall hear of this move by and by.

Court of Inquiry the United States.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th:

The Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry met at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, yesterday morning, with closed doors, and adjourned until this morning, when various witnesses now in this city will be examined. We understand that the members of the court will leave the city on the 10th or 11th by the way of the river to hold a session in Frederick, Md., where they will adjourn about the 29th inst., unless something unexpected should turn up in the mean time.

The following is from the New Orleans Delta of the same date:

We were informed last evening by General Cushing, that the Court of Inquiry had not positively decided on its place of meeting in the United States. It would, in all probability, be at Washington, or some place very near there. They have to take the depositions of a number of persons in the United States; and there is no telling when the investigation will end, or how.

The members of the court, Generals Towson, and Cushing, and Col. Belknap, arrived here on Tuesday, on the steamboat Cincinnati from New Orleans. They remained but a few hours, and went up the river on the steamer Telegraph.

France.

The accounts of the disturbances in Paris, as detailed in the English papers, and copied into ours, are very much exaggerated. The communists, we suppose, intended to force the Provisional Government into the adoption of some of their schemes. But even this they deny. M. Cabet, their leader, affirms that they are not hostile to the Provisional Government, and that their conduct would have proved it.

The number of the communists is very much overstated. It is not large either in Paris or the Provinces—not large enough, certainly, to defy the central power, or overthrow it.

Then again they are confounded with the disciples of Fourier. These are very numerous, and have as leaders, some of the ablest men in Europe. It would be difficult to find the superior of *Victor Considerant*. Besides these doctrines differ wholly from Communism, and the followers of Fourier are the fast friends of order, of the Provisional Government, and especially of Lamartine.

It seems that the demonstrations of the Communists served this good purpose—to show the strength of the Provisional Government, and the determination of the people of Paris to sustain it. Not a man of the civic or national guard hesitated turning out to protect it! The soldiers fraternized; the people cheered; and all Paris felt relieved.

Lord Brougham—French Republic.

Lord Brougham is a queer genius. He gives Punch always a subject, and he is sure to improve it. The following correspondence, certainly, is rich in fun, and we shall not hear the last of it. Plain Henry Brougham, or citizen Brougham, was all he could receive in France! Yet he must be Lord Brougham in England! But the correspondence will speak for itself:

We have received, says the *Debats*, official communications, by which it appears that Lord Brougham, or rather *Citizen* Brougham, has really demanded his naturalization as a Frenchman. The following are the documents referred to:

Lord Brougham to the Minister of Justice.

Lord Brougham has the honor to present his homage to the Minister of Justice, and wishing to become naturalized in France, he has demanded certificates from the Mayor of Cannes (Var) where he has resided for thirteen years, and where he possesses an estate, and is building a chateau.

These certificates will be forwarded direct to the Minister, and Lord Brougham begs him to sign the act of naturalization with as little delay as possible.

Paris, April 7, 1848.

Letter from the Minister of Justice to Lord Brougham.

Paris, April 8, 1848.

My Lord: I consider it proper to point out to you the consequences which will ensue if you obtain the naturalization which you request. If France adopts you as one of her sons, you cease to be an Englishman; you are no longer Lord Brougham, you become Citizen Brougham.—You instantly lose all your titles to nobility—all the privileges, all the advantages, of whatever nature they may be, which you enjoy from your quality as an Englishman, and all the rights which the laws and customs of England confer on you, and which cannot be reconciled with our law of equality between all citizens. It would be thus, my Lord, even if the English laws were not so rigorous with regard to English citizens who demand and obtain their naturalization in a foreign country. It is in this sense you must write to me.

I must well suppose that an ex-Lord Chancellor of England is well aware of the necessary consequences of such an important request; but it is nevertheless the duty of the Minister of Justice of the French Republic, to give you official warning of it. When you shall have made a request in the spirit of these declarations, it shall be examined. Accept, &c.,

Ad. Cremieux.

Reply of Lord Brougham to the above Letter.

London, April 1, 1848.

Monsieur le Ministre: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th.

I could never have felt any doubt that, in making myself naturalized as a French citizen, I should lose all my rights as an English peer, and English subject in France. I could only enjoy my privileges as an Englishman when in England—in France, I should be what the laws of France grant to the citizens of the Republic.

As I desire, before all things, the happiness of the two countries, and their mutual peace, I considered it my duty to give a proof of my confidence in French institutions, in order to encourage my English countrymen to have the same feeling. Receive, &c.

H. Brougham.

Reply of the Minister of Justice to the above.

Paris, April 12, 1848.

My Lord: My letter has not been properly understood, and yours, to my great regret, does not permit me to come to a decision as to your request. You write me thus—(the Minister here quotes the first paragraph of the above letter of Lord Brougham, 'I could never,' &c.

In my letter I expressed myself in the clearest and most positive manner. France admits of no participation of rights; she does not admit a French citizen to be at the same time a citizen of any other country. To become a Frenchman you must cease to be an Englishman—you cannot be an Englishman in England and a Frenchman in France; our laws are absolutely opposed to such a thing; an absolute choice must be made. It was for that reason that I was careful in pointing out the consequences of naturalization.

As long, therefore, as you wish to remain an Englishman in England, that is to say, while you do not wish completely to resign your quality as an English subject, and to exchange it for that of a French citizen, it will be impossible for me to entertain your request.

Accept, &c. Ad. Cremieux.

It seems by the following letter to the Mayor of Cannes, that the British Peer proposed to become a French Constitution maker.

My Dear Mayor: I request you to send immediately to the Ministry of Justice, Place Vendome, Paris, a certificate, proving that I have possessed and inhabited an estate in the department of Var, arrondissement of Cannes, for more than five years, (more than eight, if five will not do,) with a certificate of moral conduct. Have the goodness to send this certificate as soon as possible to the Ministry, and then you will be pleased to put me forward (me faire porter,) as one of your deputies; but, at least, do not forget the certificate.—Mille amities. Brougham.

Our Exports and Imports.

The Merchants' Magazine gives, in its last issue, a comparative view of the imports and exports of the United States for every year, from and including 1821 to 1847, exclusive of specie. This table establishes the fact that our exports during the past year greatly exceeded our imports, and consequently that we are a creditor country. The figures given for 1847 are as follows: exports, $156,740,883; imports, 122,424,849; excess of exports, $31,316,534. Of this enormous amount of exports all but about $6,000,000 were of domestic produce. These figures do not include the specie, either way, but a subsequent table shows the import of specie in 1847—(the year is made up to July 1)—after deducting the exports, to have been $22,267,700, which would still leave a balance to our credit of $12,000,000 in the account of exports and imports.

Death of Donizetti.

Donizetti, the popular composer, died at Bergamo on the 8th inst., after six days of great suffering. It is well known that for a long time previous, Donizetti labored under a complete prostration of intellect, and was unable to recognise his nearest friends and relatives. At Bergamo, his native town, he died. Donizetti was the composer of no less that 66 operas, some of which have obtained almost unprecedented popularity.

California.

By the following intelligence, communicated to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian by Purser Rice of the Navy, it will be seen that the Americans have had further success in California, and that Passed Midshipman Duncan, of Ohio, is again with his mess.

From Lower California, we have news as late as the 20th of March. The naval force under Capt. Dupont, U. S. Ship Cyane, had an engagement with the guerillas near San Jose, in which the former were triumphant—the Mexicans losing many men, and their leader. Lieut. Col. Burton, at San Jose, had received a reinforcement of one hundred and fifty men from Upper California, from the New York regiment, and had marched upon San Antonio, taken the place, killing a number of the enemy, and taking many prisoners; also retaking the American officers and men, that had been in confinement for months. Those released were Passed Midshipman Duncan, of Ohio, and Worley of South Carolina, with the men under them.

The ship Whiton sailed 24th of March from Mazatlan for this country, with Com. Selfridge, and Mr. Talbot, British Consul, among the passengers.

Specie for Europe.

Shipments of specie still continue. The new steamship America, which sailed for Liverpool recently, from New York, took out over $200,000. The Splendid, for Havre, took out $300,000.

British Steamers at Boston.

The amount of duty paid at the Boston Custom House by British Steamers has been steadily increasing, as is exhibited by the following figures in Hunt's Magazine:

1840,	$2,935,	1844,	$716,198
1841,	73,839,	1845,	1,022,992,
1842,	120,947,	1846,	1,054,731,
1843,	440,579,	1847,	1,199,971.

New Orleans Branch Mint.

The following is the monthly report of the coinage of the New Orleans Mint, for the month ending on the 1st inst:

Silver—240,000 half dollars, - -	$120,000
Gold—2,500 eagles, - -	25,000
	$145,000

Scotch Anecdote.

An old lady was telling her grand-children about some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded: "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

Removal of the French Consul.

Mr. de la Forest, French consul at the port of New York, has been removed from office and is to be succeeded by M. Leon Favre, at present of New Orleans.

Relief for Yucatan.

Col. J. Anthony King, of New York, intends offering his services to the United States Government to assist it in saving the whites from being exterminated by the savages in Yucatan, for which purpose he wishes to raise a force of from 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers.

Pope Pius the Ninth.—The present Pontiff of Rome is truly an extraordinary man. When the twelve thousand men were about to march to the succor of Lombardy, he was asked for his benediction, which he gave as follows:

As Head of the Church, I am at peace with all the universe. As an Italian Prince, I have a right to defend Italy, my country. I bless you. The cause you go to defend is a holy cause—God will make it triumph. I bless you once more. Fight and conquer in the name of the Lord.

Notices of Books.

The Union Magazine *for May*, is lying before us, and its contributions in prose and poetry are worthy of all acceptation. Its embellishments, too, compare advantageously with any in our magazines, and are highly creditable to the artists who furnished them.

Littell's Living Age.—We have received in due course, the numbers of this ever welcome and ever excellent journal. Its summary of European news, and its foreign correspondence, give to it at the present moment, an interest which no other periodical, that we know of, possesses.

Encarnacion Prisoners.—*By a Prisoner.*—This is a neat Pamphlet, of ninety six pages, printed in this city, and contains a faithful account of the capture, detention, and imprisonment of the American Prisoners in Mexico. It also comprises a history of the march of the Kentucky Cavalry through the wilderness of Arkansas, Texas, and the disputed territory, to the Rio Grande, together, with incidents and sketches of men and things on the way, and in Mexico. The facts were detailed by an officer who was *a prisoner*. The book was written by Robert F. Baird, Esq., of this city.

As there have been conflicting testimonies of the several parts enacted by some of the captive officers while in the hands of the enemy, and as several of these gentlemen are now upon the stage of politics, it would be well for the public to know the *facts*. In this pamphlet may be found a correct and impartial statement of all the principal events of that unhappy and disastrous imprisonment.

For Sale at Noble's Literary Depot, Fourth Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

X. X.

Encarnacion, or the Prisoners in Mexico.—*By John Scott, of the Kentucky Cavalry.*

The author of this little volume, professes to give a plain, unvarnished statement of facts in relation to the matters of which he treats, and nothing more. To the many friends of the parties, and those who delight in such narratives, we doubt not both these accessions to the multitudinous literature, born and to be born, of the Mexican War, will prove acceptible. For ourselves, we have followed Sidney Smith's advice to an inexperienced reviewer—we have read neither of them, that we may be entirely free from prejudice or partiality.

Bathing.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Young, which will be found in another column. The object he has in view is worthy of encouragement. There can be no doubt of the success of such an establishment as he proposes to organize; none, certainly, as to its beneficial influence on our city.

[For the Examiner.]

Kentuckians against more Slave Territory.

Messrs. Editors:—A few days since a great Taylor meeting came off in Maysville. One of the speakers, who has a soul too noble to love despotism, and who has traveled enough to see the blight of slavery, remarked: "the question of slavery will figure largely in the coming Presidential canvass, and that he was heartily opposed to the extension of slave territory." The sentiments of the speaker were happily expressed, and with manifest approbation from the audience.

He was soon followed by another member of the meeting, one of the delegates to the coming National Whig Convention, who, after some appropriate remarks, said: "in reference to the acquisition of any more slave territory, *I loathe, I abhor* the idea." He was applauded by the large audience even "to the echo." He had been, though a slave-holder, branded with the term "Abolitionist," but let them call him what they would, to oppose the introduction of a social curse into territory where it is not, and to oppose the addition of political evils to the nation whose interest he sought—these were his solemn convictions of duty and the unshaken purposes of his future action.

The above, like many other instances in our land, show that there are many noble spirits in our State who will fearlessly speak the honest convictions of their minds, and whilst they may differ from some of their friends, North and South, about the mode of getting clear of the slavery that is now in our midst, they are convinced of the political evils of the institution, and wish to stay its tide. This is right, this is praiseworthy, this is patriotic, it is philanthropic. Better to do this than knowingly heap injury upon coming generations, who, groaning under their burden, will curse the day of their existence.

The above shows another thing: that there are men in our land who can disregard the cry of "Abolitionism," when duty and principle are at stake; and that this term, now given in derision, will but waken the righteous indignation of independent minds, and recoil upon those who use it. I have the above facts in reference to the speakers from one of the members of the meeting.

Yours for Emancipation,
John G. Fee.

Maysville, May 16, 1848.

Mr. Darby furnishes to the *Intelligencer* the following statement of the countries constituting that heterogeneous empire, (Austria,) as given in 1831:

IN GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Governments	Extent in sq. miles.	Population
Kingdom of Bohemia	15,213	4,001,852
Duchy of Tyrol	8,285	857,631
Moravia and Upper Silesia	7,731	2,110,111
Duchy of Styria	8,511	863,869
Carinthia and Carniola	6,936	763,217
Austria, Upper and Lower, and Saltzburg	11,350	2,140,631
Total in German Confederacy	66,086	10,797,461

OUT OF GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Governments	Extent in sq. miles.	Population
Hungary and dependencies	67,083	11,401,360
Transylvania	16,133	1,963,435
Military Borders	11,461	1,101,281
Kingdom of Venice, in Italy	6,993	2,079,598
Kingdom of Lombardy do	6,321	2,495,929
Trieste	1,611	205,779
Dalmatia	23,776	301,976
Galicia and Lodomeria, Poland	25,273	4,076,319
Total out of Germanic Confederation	158,613	23,730,639
Total of empire	213,779	34,568,100

Destructive Fire at New Albany.—We spoke yesterday morning of an alarm of fire the night previous, caused by a bright light in the direction of Shippingsport. By the following, from the *N. Albany Bulletin* of yesterday, it will be seen that the fire was in that city, and proved to be quite destructive:

Almost destructive fire—the largest ever occurring in New Albany, took place last night about 10 o'clock. The oil mill of Messrs. Webb & Box, valued at $8,000, insurance $3000; the large and extensive steam Flouring Mill of Messrs. Austin & McDonald, valued at $7,000, insurance $4000; and a two story frame dwelling, belonging to Henry Turner, valued at 7 or $800 were all destroyed. We will give the particulars to-morrow.

Oregon and California Emigrants.—We gather the following intelligence from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th inst.:

The St. Joseph papers represent that town as crowded with emigrants on their route to California and Oregon. Two hundred and ten wagons had crossed the river at that place, and forty or fifty at the ferry above St. Joseph. The emigration this year will not be so large as that of last year—probably not numbering more than five hundred men.

The Mormons are said to be crossing in large numbers at Council Bluffs, and from 1,500 to 2,000 wagons are expected to leave in a few weeks for the Great Salt Lake.

Maj. Harris recently arrived at St. Joseph from the front camp of the emigrants. They were all getting on well, except the last, some 35 miles from the town—this party was without a leader, at a place distant from water, and nearly all their cattle lost—either driven off by Indians, or strayed away in search of water. Maj. Harris is to go out to California, in company with Col. Fremont, who was expected at St. Joseph by the 15th of this month.

Prince Metternich, with his son and daughter arrived in London on the 20th. The Austrian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons, called upon them.

The Methodist Conference.

We looked into the Conference yesterday, with a New England clergyman, visiting the West for the first time. His remark was that New England could not turn out such a body of vigorous and healthy men among all her clergy. We have rarely seen a more marked assembly, and never a clerical one where there was such fine physical developement. The contrast between the Eastern and Western clergymen is very peculiar in this respect; and we can only account for the fact, by the supposition that exercise of body, as well as of mind, is deemed part of a religious life.—*Pitts. Gaz.*, 11*th*.

Political Movements.

There is seeming quiet in the political world, but underneath, all parties are busy, hard at work, in making Candidates, and preparing for the contest so near at hand. Next week the Democracy announce their man! The delegates of that party are all in Baltimore. We are no guessers—so we have nothing to say in reply to the question. "Who will be the candidate?" But we must look out for a storm; whether it can be quelled or not remains to be seen. Two sets of delegates will go from New York—the Barnburner and Old Hunker. If the former be rejected, their will defied, we shall see an independent candidate started; if the latter, "New York" say they "is forever lost to the Democracy."

On the fifth of June, the Whigs meet in convention in Philadelphia. We observe all kinds of calculations made. Some elect Gen. Taylor; others, Mr. Clay—here it is said Judge McLean is the man—there, Gen. Scott. Well, we put them by, and point to other and significant signs among the people. The great State of Ohio, says with New England, "we take no man unless he be out and out for free territory." And there has just occurred here a movement which indicates that the people are in earnest. A call was sent out, signed by Democrats, Whigs, and Liberty men, which is as follows:

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, March 23, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Upon consultation among the friends of Freedom and Free Territory here, it has been deemed advisable to circulate the call, herewith transmitted, for signatures. It is proposed to issue it, in all parts of the State, as soon as a thousand or more names shall have been obtained, and not later, if it can possibly be avoided, than the first of May. The Convention will, doubtless, be very large; and, being composed of independent citizens of all parties, must exert a great influence. If you approve of the objects in view, will you sign the call yourself, and after procuring as many signatures as you can, return it without delay, to J. W. Shields, Cincinnati.

We are, very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizens.
Henry Starr
Nathan Guilford,
S. P. Chase,
J. W. Shields,
Samuel Lewis,
Stanley Matthews,
E. M. Gregory.

To this call, thirty counties have responded, and some two thousand men have signed it! Not insignificant men, not partizans, not citizens unknown in or out of Ohio—but among her best people of all parties. And says one who knows, with a little more time and trouble, ten thousand could be obtained as easily as two. The circular accompanying the call runs thus:

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

Fellow-Citizens:

A great crisis is at hand. The war with Mexico must result—if, before you read this call, it shall not have already resulted—in the acquisition of extensive territories by the United States. These territories are now free territories; but it is demanded by the slave power of the country that they shall be, by the action of the National Government, made slave territories;—that the trade in living men and women, shall be permitted in them by the national authority; that free labor and free laborers shall be virtually excluded from them by being subjected to degrading competition with slave labor and slave laborers; and, finally, that they may be erected into slave States, with slave representations in Congress, and in the Electoral Colleges.

It is strange, but it is unhappily true, that prominent men in each of the two great parties of the country, have been found ready to submit to this degrading demand. Mighty efforts are now made to force upon both these parties, nominations, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, of candidates who will favor, either by active co-operation, or silent connivance, the designs of the slave power. These efforts will be *successful*, unless the friends of Freedom arouse themselves, and act in concert. They may be *successful*, notwithstanding such action. If so, nothing will remain for true patriots, but acquiescence in the demand, or a noble struggle for victory.

It becomes us to be prepared for every event. Should the Convention of the Whig and Democratic parties, in May and June next, nominate candidates worthy of the confidence of non-slaveholding freemen, we shall greatly rejoice; if not, we must act as befits men, determined to resist, by all constitutional means, the extension of slavery into territories hereafter acquired. We ask no man to leave his party, or surrender his party views. This call is signed indiscriminately by Democrats, Whigs, and Liberty men. But we do ask every man, who loves his country, to be ready, if need be, to suspend for a time, ordinary party contentions, and unite in one manful, earnest and victorious effort for the holy cause of Freedom and Free Labor.

Let us assemble in Convention, and consult together for the safety of the Republic. Let all come who prefer freedom to slavery, and free territory to slave territory, and are resolved to act and vote accordingly. If candidates shall have been already nominated, who represent our principles, let us approve them; if not, let us ourselves form a ticket which we can support.

We, therefore, invite the electors of Ohio, friends of Freedom, Free Territory, and Free Labor, without distinction of party, to meet in Mass Convention, at *Columbus, on Saturday the Seventeenth day of June next*, (the Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill,) for the purpose of considering the political condition of our country, and taking such action as the existing exigency may require. *And may God defend the right!*

Here one great issue is made—Free Territory. Suppose neither Convention come out for this—suppose both the Candidates remain *silent* upon it—an independant Candidate will be started and run! But conjecture is useless. Very soon we shall *know* what is to be the result.

Florida.

The Whig District Convention, which assembled at Ucheena, West Florida, on last Monday, we learn, nominated:

Gen. Thomas Brown, for Governor.
Hon. E. G. Cabell, for Congress.
Gen. Jackson Morton, for Elector.
B. S. Hawley, Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the Western District.

It refused, we understand, to express a preference for any one as a candidate for the Presidency, but passed resolutions complimenting Mr. Clay, and Gen. Taylor.—*Tallahassee Journal.*

Connecticut Senators.

A caucus of the Whig members of the Connecticut Legislature, agreed upon Roger S. Baldwin and Truman Smith as their candidates for the United States Senate. As the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the nomination is equivalent to an election.

Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 26th of March, in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, gives an account of the strength of the Russian army. It is as follows.

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
European army of the line,	386,000	79,720	1,200
European army of reserve,	192,000	117,920	471
Caucasian army,	65,000	17,800	160
Trans. Caucasian army,	80,000	12,000	144
Finland army,	17,800	2,200	60
Oreuburg army,	32,600	14,800	60
Siberian army,	17,800	2,400	48
Corps of Cossacks,	50,000	50,000	—
	831,200	196,720	2,152

The death of the Christian.

Our English literature, rich as it is, scarcely furnishes a more charming sentence than this, from Bryant's oration on the death of Cole:

"He passed into the next stage of existence from which we are separated by such frail barriers with unfaltering confidence in the Divine goodness, like a docile child guided by the hand of a kind parent suffering itself to be led without fear into the darkest places."

The boatmen turned out this morning in great numbers. They bore a banner having on it the inscription:

"Free Trade and Boatmen's Rights—One dollar per day."—*St. Louis Union*, 6*th*.

Arrival of the Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal mail steamer Cambria arrived to-day, having sailed on the 29th ult.

By this arrival we have the following important news.

The French elections have passed off peaceably. Lamartine and Marrast were ahead. France remains tranquil, but plots are forming against the Provisional Government

Lombardy remains unchanged, with the prospects that no battles will be fought.

The Sicilian House of Commons, after discussing the expediency of calling to the throne an Italian Prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, finally decided that Ferdinand Bourbon, and the dynasty, had forever fallen from the throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall have power to constitutionally govern herself. This announcement gave universal satisfaction, and great rejoicings took place. Palermo was illuminated for three nights. All the statues of the house of Bourbon, were pulled down to be converted into cannon.

The accounts we have from Baden are of the most deplorable character. The insurgents had proposed a willingness to capitulate. Gen. Gongen had advanced from the ranks to parley with them. They refused to listen, and as he was retiring he was treacherously shot, and mortally wounded. The troops, exasperated at seeing their chief thus basely slaughtered, fell upon the insurgents, killing many in their fury and desperation.

Schleswig has been the scene of another battle between the Danes and Prussians, in which the latter were driven back over the river Eider.

Spain and Portugal seem rapidly verging towards revolution, but both countries are as yet quiet.

The French Government have definitively abolished slavery in all her colonies.

There is nothing new from Poland. Russia remains quiet, waiting the opening of navigation.

Subsequent accounts state that Schleswig has been taken by the Prussian Confederation after a long engagement on Easter Sunday. After the capture of this city they advanced to Flensberg, which surrendered without opposition.

Postscript.—Wilmer & Smith's Times reports a battle to have been fought between the Italians and Austrians, near Mantua. The latter were compelled to retire to the fortress of Paschiera, which the King of Sardinia contemplates attacking instantly.

The general European aspects, are comparatively quiet. There is nothing from the agitators of Ireland. The government is preparing for outbreak. The government security bill having passed appears calculated rather to increase than allay the political excitement in Ireland, and is calculated to sustain the cause of the Chartists in England and Scotland.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial affairs generally are improving. The demand for most leading articles had improved in prices, which had slightly advanced.

Corn.—The Corn market was firm and prices higher.

Cotton.—The accounts from Manchester and Yorkshire represent an improved feeling in Cotton and Wool en manufartures. The Cotton market remained quiet. The qualities of low and middling descriptions have declined ⅛d. Fair upland remains firm. Fair Orleans had advanced. The sales of the week embrace 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The demand continues good with an upward tendency in prices The young crops are healthy. Wheat has advanced 1s; Flour remains unchanged. Corn is in limited request with steady market.

Provisions.—In cured provisions a fair amount of business has been done. Beef meets a ready sale. Hams are in fair enquiry. Cheese has advanced. Lard had declined 1s per cwt, with moderate request, and immensely large receipts. Sugars are advancing. Molasses are quiet, market steady. Rice is firmer.

The Money Market is pretty firm; Consols are quoted at 82a82¼.

Liverpool Quotations.—American products, Red Wheat 7s 10d per 70lbs, white 8s a 8s 6d; Corn 25s 29s per 480 lbs; Meal 11s 6d a 12s 6d per 196 lbs; Flour 23s 6d. Long Middles, free tailed 49a56s, Rib, in bond 41a53s Short, free 50a56s, Rib do. 40a52s 2d. Shoulders 22a26s per cwt., Mess Beef 50a51s, Prime 31a38s. Cheese 48a 52s; Hams, canvassed 30a50s per casks; salted unsmoked 29s to 35s; Lard fine leaf, kegs 40a42s, bbls 37a41s, Ordinary to middling 35a37s, Mess Pork 47a51s; Prime 35a45s. Red Clover 33a40s per cwt, Fleece Wool 14a21s; Skin 8a 12s; unwashed 11 to 7d. Tobacco, pound Ky. leaf 3¼a4d. Stemed 3⅛a5d. Pearlashes 37a38s per cwt. Tallow 35a48s. Beeswax 5s 5d a 6s 10d. Cotton, Orleans ordinary to middling 3¼a4d; Fair to good fair 4⅝a5⅛d, good to fine 5⅞ a 6¼d; Alabama and Tennessee ordinary to fair 3a3⅞d.

Later from South America.

La Plata.—Advices from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to March 11, have been received. The U. S. frigate Brandywine was at Montevideo on the 14th of March. The brig Perry, Lieut. Tilden, was at Buenos Ayres on the 11th. They were expecting Baron Gros from France, a special minister to the Rosas Government, and he and Hon. Capt Gore, from the English Government, who had arrived as far as Rio Janeiro, it was supposed would enter into a new series of negotiations with Rosas.

A Buenos Ayres paper of the 11th, says:

On the 8th inst. a fleet of eleven vessels, ten of which were bound to European ports, and one, the Mason Barney, to New York, made a rush from the inner roads of this port, with most favorable prospects having a dark night and a fair wind. When about eighty miles down the river, the wind and tide became adverse, and the French steamer was soon in their midst, capturing eight out of the eleven, the Mason Barney among them.

They were all brought back to their anchorage save one English brig, which having been previously warned, and her papers endorsed, was ordered for Montevideo, and will share the fate of the English brig Fame and others. Each port of the Argentine territory is now closely blockaded, and all attempts to evade the French cruisers, will be useless, with a steamer constantly prepared for the chase. There yet remain fifteen vessels loaded for ports in Europe, including those returned on the 9th, all smaller than the Mason Barney.

In this city all commerce is stopped. A retail trade only is doing. The coasters are all laid up. Carts and horses ditto. But little produce comes from the interior, and *many of the distant flocks this Summer will go unshorn of their wool.*

Brazil.—An arrival at Baltimore brings advices from Rio Janeiro up to the 26th of March. Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet on the subject of peace with Mexico, is translated and published in the papers without comments.

The new Peruvian war steamer Rimac, Capt. Riestra, built in New York, arrived at Rio on the 24th of March, in a passage of 51 days.

Venezuela.—A letter from Caraccas, dated April 16, says:

The City of Caraccas is as quiet at this moment, as though no civil war existed; the operations of the armies are so far removed into the interior, that we can only feel its effects in the stagnation of all kinds of business. The friends of Paez are still sanguine in their hopes that in a short time he may make an impression on the forces under Monagas; but at present we are at a loss to conjecture the tardy movements of both armies. There is a great deal of valiant talk, but I believe there is little fighting likely to take place. Time must determine; many of those who marched out two months ago are returning to the city, sick, and worn out with long marches over mountains and hot plains.

Some idea may be formed of the state of the country, by the difficulty in obtaining money; 3 to 5 per cent. per month has been paid in many instances for the best paper; the forced loan has been paid in after much "disgusto;" the much talked of two millions of paper money has not yet made its appearance.

Our Charge d'Affaires, B. G. Shields, Esq., has taken possession and moved into the mansion of Gen. Paez, in this city for the purpose of protecting it in the absence of the owner.

Later from Mexico.

Philadelphia, May 15.

By telegraph I learn that New Orleans dates from Vera Cruz, to the 3d inst., have been received.

Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty, if a quorum of Congress can be obtained.

Gens. Pillow, Towson, and Cushing, had arrived at New Orleans, where the Court of Inquiry will organize.

Gen. Scott and staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and reached Vera Cruz on the 30th, and embarked on board the ship Petersburgh, bound direct for New York.

From the West.

The *Santa Fe Republican* has received a letter stating that all the Americans at Chihuahua were close prisoners—but it doubts the statement. Gen. Price has issued an address stating that New Mexico is hereafter to form a portion of the United States; and, directing the Delegates to be elected to a Convention, to refrain from assailing the constituted military and civil authorities with seditious or indecorous language. Gen. Price has left for Santa Fe with the Santa Fe battalion and four companies of mounted horse and two of regulars, from Chihuahua. Another rebellion on the part of the New-Mexicans was feared.

Ohio and Columbus Railroad.

We learn from a gentleman of Charlestown, Ia., that the survey upon this road will be completed by the middle of the present week. The road as surveyed will pass through Charlestown. The route thus far has been found to be of the most favorable character, the country it traverses being completely level, requiring but little excavation in many places.—*New Albany Bulletin*, *May* 16*th*.

Immigrants.—There arrived at New York last month 16,927 immigrants, against 21,413 during the same month last year. In the four months from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 31,209 in 1848, and 31,294 in 1847.

☞ The schooner *Geo. Lincoln*, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., from the [illegible]

Doings on the Coast of Africa.

We find in the *Phila. North American* the following advices from the African coast, received by the Boxer:

Commander Hope, of H. B. M. sloop 'Bittern,' at Prince's Island last March, in company with the U. S. Brig 'Boxer,' reported that a short time previous he was at Lagos in the Bight of Benin with an American bark at anchor there—name unknown.

As soon as he (Capt. Hope) sailed in the 'Bittern,' the bark was sold, her crew sent on shore and she escaped from the coast with a large cargo of slaves. The crew of the bark were landed on the beach in the evening at Lagos. That same night a marauding party of native blacks, came down from Bidagry, for the purpose of attacking Lagos, but falling in with the crew of the said bark, on the beach, and not knowing them to be white men, they murdered every soul save one, who was providentially knocked down and escaped in the darkness. He got on board a canoe and was taken to Bieagray, and fed and clothed by an English merchant there.

This man stated that soon after he had landed with his shipmates from the bark, and before they had time to leave the beach, the natives attacked them, and all he recollects afterwards was, hearing them cry for mercy, when he was himself knocked down senseless, and in the darkness was left by the blacks unnoticed.

The brig Malaga, of Beverly, Mass., which was seized by the U. S. brig Boxer, nearly two years ago, in Kabanda Bay, (coast of Africa) and sent to the United States on suspicion of her aiding and abetting the slave trade, was acquitted at the trial, and went out again to the coast of Africa, and made two trips between the Brazils and the coast. On the 11th December last she was captured under Brazilian colors, by H. B. M. Sloop Ferret, with eight hundred and thirty slaves on board; and taken into Sierra Leone and condemned.

The subjoined statement relative to the Malaga was made in writing to one of the officers of the U. S. Brig Boxer, by Lieutenant Maunsel, the English prize officer.

"The Brazilian brig, name unknown, but formerly the American brig Malaga, was captured by H. M. ship Ferret, in 3 deg. 10 S. latitude, about eight miles off shore, with eight hundred and thirty slaves, Dec. 11. She had a crew of thirty-three men, of which five were Americans, who complained that they were *put ashore* in the Portuguese factory in the Congo River, where they were badly treated and to save their lives embarked in the said brig. After capture four died, having been previously very ill from fever contracted in the Congo. They complained of being deserted by their commander, who brought the vessel from Rio Janeiro, and sold her to the slave factor in the Congo River—name of the Captain unknown to the prize officer.

(Signed) E. E. MAUNSELL,
Lieutenant H. B. M. ship Ferret.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

To a Just Public:

I copy the following from the Rochester Daily American of April 24th, 1848:

"Cassius M. Clay.—There are many persons in this vicinity who would be glad to hear from Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay, respecting balances of subscription to the True American, due to them from the aforesaid Cassius. They paid in advance to Mr. C.'s agent, many of them for two years, not forseeing that the philanthropic and heroic editor would so soon abandon his Anti-Slavery paper, and go to Mexico as a volunteer, to fight for more slave territory. Yet they do not question his right to fight whom and where and for what he pleases; if he will refund their money, they will be contant."

On my return from my long imprisonment, incurred in the service of my country, I found the True American discontinued, contrary to my expectation and previous arrangement with my brother. I gave the Editor of the Examiner, of Louisville, eight hundred dollars and my books, to fulfil all my obligations to subscribers of the True American, and immediately issued a circular to that effect.

If there is, however, a single subscriber to the True American in this Union, who is not satisfied with this arrangement, and I believe there is *not one*, I am ready on demand to refund the money, with interest. *C. M. Clay neither asks nor receives charity of any one.*

I am not insensible to the denunciation and calumnies of a portion of the public press of this Republic; but, from the discharge of my duty, as an American citizen, I am not to be driven by *physical force* nor attempts at *moral assassination*. With painful humility, I calmly intrust my acts, in war and in peace, to the just judgment of my countrymen

C. M. Clay.

New York, April 26, 1848.

German Railroads.

Letters from Hamburg, Germany, state that the Congress of Delegates from all the railroad directors in Germany, which was lately held in that city, had the important result of bringing about an agreement between the directors of twenty-two of these lines, by which they adopt, first, a uniform tariff as well for the transportion of travellers as for that of merchandise, and which presents a great reduction upon present prices; second, the necessary measures to enable all cars, carrying merchandise, without distinction of the line to which they belong, to pursue their journey to its end, on any line. This will prevent the unloading of merchandise and reloading it in other cars, at the points of junction of different railways. This agreement is to go into operation after the 1st of May.

Monument to Bishop Quarter.

At a large meeting in Chicago, on the 20th ult, it was resolved to erect a suitable monument to the late Bishop Quarter, and a Committee appointed to receive the money.

Obituary.

The members of the Louisville Bar, and Officers of the Courts, met in the Louisville Chancery Court Room, on Tuesday morning, the 16th May, 1848, when Henry Pirtle, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. P. Smith was appointed Secretary.

Nathaniel Wolfe, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, offered the following preample and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

The members of the Louisville Bar are again called upon to mourn the death of a respected brother.

John Kearney, lately a practitioner in this city, departed this life on Monday, the 15th inst.

The deceased was a native of Kentucky. After a thorough preparation he entered upon the practice of his profession in the year 1830, and prosecuted it with unremitting ardor until more than two months ago, he was so enfeebled by disease as to be compelled to withdraw from the active duties of life.

Diligent in the pursuit of knowledge, and endowed with the qualities of justice, truth and fidelity, the deceased commanded unbounded respect and confidence, whilst his gentle and unobtrusive manners won him the affection of the entire community. He was a man of strong character, and his inflexible uprightness displayed in his private walks and in the practice of his profession, attracted the admiration of usall.—His earthly career is closed, and he will in future live in his own exalted virtue and in the affectionate remembrance of his afflicted friends.

Resolved, That the members of the Louisville Bar and Officers of the Court, offer to the afflicted friends of the deceased, their sincere sympathy for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be published in the newspapers, and that the Judges of the Courts, in this city, be requested to have them spread on their records.

HENRY PIRTLE, Pres't.

Thos. Smith, Sec'ty.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, May 10.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the regular morning business.

Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. Wescott introduced a bill for the relief of the settlers under the act for the armed occupation of that territory, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Johnson's resolution asking the President for information respecting the withheld nominations, was taken up again.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution with his accustomed ability.

Mr. Allen replied—when, before he had concluded, he gave way for a motion to take up the Yucatan bill, as in committee of the whole, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at length and with ability in support of the bill, also in reply to Mr. Niles.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., has the floor for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Breeze, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned over until Thursday.

HOUSE.

On motion the House then went into committee of the whole, on the Wisconsin bill Mr. Cobb in the chair.

Mr. Dickinson spoke at length in its favor. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Collamar, Morse, Tweedy, M'Clelland, Jones of Tenn, and Smith of Ia.; when the committee rose and reported the bill back with amendments.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, May 11.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the morning business.

Numerous petitions were presented.

The resolutions of Mr. Johnson, relating to the nominations, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate took up the Yucatan bill. Mr. Davis, of Mass., addressed the Senate.

Mr. Miller has the floor to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE.

In the House, the bill admitting Wisconsin into the Union, was passed.

Mr. Bocock addressed the House in favor of a previous motion to reconsider the bill regulating the compensation of the postmaster. He opposed the amendment of the Senate to the bill.

A motion to adjourn was lost. The yeas were called and decided in the negative.

The bill was then referred to the committee on post office and post roads.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole, on the Revolutionary pension bill.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., spoke warmly in defence and justification of his former speech, exposing the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury's report, and brought new charges against the Treasurer, desiring that the vouchers should be produced.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Strong, Vinton, and Sawyer.. Several amendments were offered to the bill.

The House adjourned without action.

Friday, May 12.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and proceeded to the morning business.

A message was received from the House with the Wisconsin bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Douglass asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, which was read a first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred. It related to the granting of a portion of Public Lands to Iowa, for the construction of a Railroad connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

On motion of Mr. Bagby, the bill relating to the payment of the interest on the debt due Alabama, for advances made during the Creek Indian war, was taken up.

Mr. Pearce's amendment extending the principle was adopted.

The bill as amended was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the bill relative to the bounty land and revising the decision of the Commission of Pensions, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the resolution he had previously offered, asking the President to inform the Senate respecting the withheld nominations.

Mr. Jonhson resumed his remarks, and concluded by replying to Mr. Allen's speech, on the constitutional question.

The subject was on motion laid aside informally,

When, on motion, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House the Post Master's compensation bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Private Callender.

Mr. Mead's bill was taken up and discussed by Woodward, Lincoln; M'Lean and others, when, on motion, the bill was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas and nays.

The House then adjourned till Saturday.

Monday, May 15.

SENATE.

The Senate being called to order, the resolution relating to the withheld nominations of the President was taken up.

Mr. Borland addressed the Senate. He regarded the resolution as unconstitutional. This subject after some debate was laid aside informally.

On motion, the Yucatan bill was considered. Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. He was opposed to the bill, and all the amendments.

Mr. Bagby has the floor for to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE.

In the House, the bill providing for the ventillation of passenger vessels, was amended and passed.

A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence of the Navy Department with Com. Perry, from which it appears that a detachment of marines had been ordered to proceed to Dugreans, but not to march into the interior.

The House passed the bill refunding monies advanced by volunteers.

Mr. Andrew Stewart submitted a motion calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of exports of breadstuffs and cotton to England for two specified periods—showing the further increase by the present tariff.

Upon this resolution an interesting debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Ingersol, Stewart, and Bagby took part.

Mr. Baily offered an amendment to the resolution, to include the amount of specie and breadstuffs for the last 20 years, which was agreed to. The resolution was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 16.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Douglass from the committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Wisconsin, as a State, into the Union, which was read and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Bagby moved to take up the resolutions he had previously offered, which declared that neither Congress, nor Territorial legislation, or the people of said Territories, had the power to prevent the admission of slavery into said country; which motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were discussed, by Messrs. Bagby, Foote, Badger, and Westcott.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed by a vote of yeas 26, nays 8.

On motion the Senate took up as in committee of the whole, the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate.

The question was then taken on Davis' amendment, as modified by Lewis, and rejected, by yeas 5, nays 26. The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to the surrender of the Indiana state bonds, held by the Government, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Clayton, proposed to amend the bill by making a provision to accept $61,000 of the State bank loan, payable in 1856, which was adopted, and the bill was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executive session, and adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE.

In the House, the first business in order was the reports of the standing committees.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole on the naval pension bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Bagley, and Wyley.

When the House on motion adjourned till Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 17.

SENATE.

The Senate being called to order proceeded to the regular order of business.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the interest of the Public debt paid at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

The bill allowing steamers to touch at Havana was passed.

On motion the Senate resumed again the discussion of the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Hannegan announced that news had been received from Yucatan, of a treaty being entered into between the whites and Indians, and moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill.

A debate arose in which personalities took place between Messrs. Hannegan and Niles. Mutual explanations were finally made, and harmony was restored.

Mr. Foot, in his speech upon said bill, directed his remarks especially against Mr. Calhoun.

The Senate on motion then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.

In the House the Naval Pension and Post Office bills, were considered on Committee of the Whole.

The Wilmot proviso was debated by Messrs. Woodward, Bailey and Murphy; the resolution was then adopted.

The House then adjourned.

Philadelphia, May 16.

Intelligence has been received from Hati to the 24th ult. A revolution has broken out at Auxcayes. The people are determined on the overthrow of the present Government and the President and to elect another Chief. All business has been suspended. The ministers have been compelled to resign. New ones were afraid to accept office. Col. Louis Jacques, Chief of the insurgents, has taken forcible possession of Cavailous, and is marching upon Auxcayes.

Military Confirmations by the Senate.

Washington, May 11.

I learn that the Senate has confirmed this evening the nominations of General [illegible] and Wool as Major Genera[illegible] [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS—Since the date of our last weekly report, a pretty fair amount of business has been transacted in the general market. The River has been in fine order for navigation—boats have arrived and departed freely—and taking the advanced state of the season into consideration, the past has been characterized by more activity than any previous week for some time. There are, however, no important changes to notice either in regard to prices or demand for a majority of the leading articles of trade. Provisions have gone off more freely, and a few Southern orders for Bale Rope and Bagging have been filled; some slight movement has also been felt in the Cotton market, but beyond these few indications, there are no new features worthy of notice, and the market, as a general remark, remains in much the same condition as noticed in our previous report. We would, however, remark that, in Groceries there appears to be increased dullness, and holders of large lots evince more willingness to sell at slightly reduced rates. The Dry Goods trade has also fallen off, and for several days past we have noticed but few dealers in from the country, and a very quiet state of things in the vicinity of our largest wholesale houses. There has been no improvement in money matters, or rates of exchange. Sales of time bills and currency continue as last quoted. No additional facilities are extended by either banks or brokers, and commercial operations are still burthened with all the evils growing out of such a state of affairs. For particulars in regard to the operations of the week, and a more full and explicit review of each article coming under the head of our general report, we refer to remarks below.

WEATHER AND RIVER—For the greater portion of the past week the weather has been warm, but clear and favorable to out door business. In the forepart we had several heavy rains which extended along the Ohio, and as far up as Pittsburgh, causing a considerable swell at this point, and until within a day or two past a sufficient depth of channel on the falls for the largest class steamers to pass over heavily freighted. On Saturday, however, it commenced falling, and has kept at it pretty steadily ever since. There is now 9 feet water in the canal, and between 6 and 6¼ feet in the Indiana, and but 4 feet two or three inches in the middle shute on the falls.

TOBACCO—Our market for this staple continues in a very unsettled and depressed condition, and prices have ruled generally lower this than during any previous week this season. Receipts, too, are on the increase, and from the almost hopeless state of the southern market, farmers and shippers will doubtless concentrate their stocks at this point, and of course we may expect to see further depression and a continual overstocked market until something transpires to relieve the South and East. Farmers are not likely to ship to New Orleans at present low rates, nor are speculators anxious to go in deeply when all the avenues to a safe investment are closed by unusually low prices and an almost unheard of depression in every quarter. Sales at both Warehouses for the week amount to only 162 hhds, 42 of which were sold at the Planter's, and 120 at Todd's. From our last weeks quotations we can perceive no very great change; sales at Todd's Warehouse comprise 120 hhds, as follows: 43 hhds "Thirds" ranging in price from $1 35 to $2 70; 51 hhds "Seconds" from $3 25 to $3 95; 26 hhds "Firsts" from $3 20 to $5; sales at the Planter's of 42 hhds, 18 hhds "Thirds" from $1 15 to $2 25; 15 hhds "Seconds" from $2 40 to $3 94; and 9 hhds "Firsts" from $4 to $4 90 per 100 lbs. The demand is limited, with a downward tendency in all grades.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market has undergone but little change since the date of our last weekly report. Receipts from above have been unusually light, but several hundred barrels have arrived from St. Louis. Sales of all descriptions sum up between 800 and 1000 barrels, nearly or quite all to the retail and country trade; 1 or 2 lots of Illinois and Upper Mississippi (good brands) have been sold from the landing at $4 60a4 70, and between two and three hundred barrels from store by the dray load at $4 70a4 75; sales of good brands Ohio and Kentucky at $4 60a4 60. The demand is limited, and large lots could not be sold unless at a reduction on our figures. To-day, sales have been confined to very small parcels from store, Ohio and Kentucky, at $4 50a4 60; Illinois and Upper Mississippi at $4 70a4 75. We would here remark that there is no Flour manufactured in St. Louis now offering in this market; choice St. Louis City Mills cannot be bought there for less than $5a5 25, and the article sold here under the name of St. Louis Flour, is nothing more than the county brands of Illinois and Iowa. Wheat is in active demand, and good lots can be sold readily at 75a80c; very little has been brought in, but all arriving would find a ready market at our figures. Corn and Oats are both in fair request; sale on Tuesday of 800 bushels Corn, in ear, from flatboat at 25c, retail sales from store continue at 28a30c, sales of Oats from wagons at 25c, by retail from store at 28a30c per bushel, very little of either arriving, and good lots would meet with ready sale at our lowest quotations. We hear of but one sale of Barley this week; 500 sacks prime Iowa containing about 1000 bushels, from store, on Tuesday, at 50c per bushel, sacks included. The market is dull and there is very little demand at present. We quote inferior to common at a range of from 30a35c; prime Illinois or Iowa at 40a50c per bushel, sacks included; sacks returned 5a6c per bushel less. No sales of Rye, and no demand.

GROCERIES.—Trade in this line has been very dull for some time, but we believe there has been even less during the past than during any preceding week this season. Sugar has declined a shade, and both Coffee and Molasses are sold at a fraction less than at the date of our last. Prime N. O. Sugar can be purchased now at 4¼ by the ten or twenty, and at 4½c by the single hhd. Prime Rio Coffee is sold at 7¼ by the quantity, and at 7⅜ by the single bag. Prime plantation Molasses by the 25 or 30 bbls at 21, and at 24¼ by the half dozen bbls; Louisiana sugar house 35a36c; St. Louis 36a38c per gallon. Retail sales from store are from ¼ to ½c per lb higher, say prime Sugar 4¾a5c; prime Rio Coffee 7¾a8c per lb; plantation Molasses 26a26c per gallon. Fresh Rice sells by the tierce at 4¼a4½c, by retail at 5a5¼c. Kanawha Salt by the 60 or 100 bbls at 30c, single barrel 31c; Turks Island 40a45c per bushel; Liverpool blown $2 50 per bag.

PROVISIONS—There is very little demand for any article in this line, other than to fill orders from the South. Sales of Pork during the week have reached nearly 1000 barrels—Prime at $5 50a5 75; Mess at $7 75a7 87½, and some few small lots at $5 37½a6 and $8; most holders are asking the highest figures, but very little can be sold above our first quotations. Bacon has moved off freely, and sales to fill Southern orders have been at slightly advanced rates for a day or two past. Sales during the week sum up in the aggregate over 100 casks Shoulders at 2a2½c; Hams at 3¼a3½c, and Sides from 3¾ to 4c. The largest sales have been of clear sides, prices of which are a little stiffer than at the commencement of the week. A good deal has come in by wagons, and sales from them since Monday amount to near 30,000 lbs—Shoulders at 1¾a2c; Hams 2¼a3c; ribbed Sides 3a3½c; clear 3¼a3½c, Hog round 3c. Lard is in some better request but has not advanced in price. Inferior and common in barrels is worth from 3¼ to 4c; good and prime country rendered in kegs or barrels 4¼a4½, and choice lots 5c. Sales yesterday of 83 kegs fair to good in lots at 4¼a4¾; 16 and 21 kegs prime at 5c. To-day we hear of but little doing in any article; a few casks, say 20, of clear and ribbed sides have been sold at 3¾a3¾a4c; 60 kegs and about 20 bbls Lard, prime, at 4¼a5c; inferior 4¼a4½c. We recapitulate and say, sales of Shoulders from wagons at 1¾a2c; Hams 2¼a3¼c; ribbed Sides 3a3¼c; clear 3¼a3½c. Sales from second hands at from ¼ to ½c per lb more.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky.
Wm. Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.
White & Potter, 15 State street, Boston.
Eliah Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York.
John Scholefield, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia
Rev. John G. Fee, General Agent.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC.

Believing that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establishment.

In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to procure two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter today upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the subject.

The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisite for

Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Baths.

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are Ten Dollars for the season, commencing——.

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and fifty names are secured.

May 20,—tf. WM. YOUNG.

C. H. BARKLEY,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,
Lexington, Ky.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money, closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate.
April 1, 1848.—tf.

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings and Borders,

Have always on hand, as large an assortment as any in the city, of the newest designs of

American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.

[illegible]
No. 58[illegible]

[illegible]

HART'S VEGETABLE [illegible]

Is the only remedy [illegible] manent cure of [illegible] tractions, Irritation [illegible] Headache, Nervous [illegible] plexy, Paralysis, [illegible] vous and Physical [illegible] including the most dreadful [illegible] the human race—

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING [illegible]

Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, [illegible]

This disease consists in [illegible] senses, accompanied with [illegible] of the whole body. It [illegible] tain duration goes off, leaving the [illegible] attended with great weakness [illegible] body.

Doctor Hart would suggest [illegible] afflicted, that the Vegetable [illegible] ever discovered that can be [illegible] cure of this most dreadful of all [illegible] dency is to insanity, madness and [illegible]

SKILFUL PHYSICIANS

of Europe, as well as those of our [illegible] pronounced Epilepsy incurable. [illegible] considered by many [illegible] coveries was made by Doctor S. Hart [illegible] years since, during which time it has [illegible] some of the most

REMARKABLE CURES

upon record, and has acquired a reputation [illegible] alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted [illegible] and experience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as hundreds of our eminent citizens all unite in recommending the use of this truly valuable medicine to their patients, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as the only remedy.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months.—After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Mr. Wm. Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.—

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and

POSITIVELY INCURABLE.

I accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to

PERFECT HEALTH.

His reason, which was so far gone as to [illegible] him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of that time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases; but thank God is now enjoying good health.

Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude, I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM SECORE.

Another Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Doctor Hart:—It is with no small degree of gratification that I am enabled to announce to you the complete restoration to health of my daughter, by the use of your Vegetable Extract. At the age of six years, (her age at present is sixteen,) she was first attacked with this dreadful malady called Epileptic Fits and until she commenced taking the Extract, she suffered with attacks of fits, almost incessantly, and so severely as to threaten to drive reason from its throne, and render her [illegible]

Idiotic.

Physicians pronounced her incurable, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a cure, when hearing of the remarkable cures performed by the Vegetable Extract, we determined to give it a trial. The result has exceeded our most sanguine expectation, as by its use she is freed from a most dreadful malady, and restored to

Perfect Health.

Should any one feel desirous of seeing her, and of ascertaining the particulars of the case, such wish may be gratified by calling on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two miles from the village of Yonkers, Westchester, New York.

H. C. DENSLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.

Testimony upon Testimony,

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place.

Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.

Brother Laborer in the cause of Huma[illegible]

Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt, recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

We would refer to the following persons who have been cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract

W. Bonnet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street.
J. Ellsworth, afflicted seven years, 24 Dover street.
Joseph McDougal, afflicted nine years, East Brooklyn, L. I.
H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.
S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, Staten Island.
Miss E. McKeaf, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville.
Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 112 Hammersly street.
Wm. H. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 Norfolk street.
Jacob Petty, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street
Philo Johnson, afflicted twenty eight years, Greencastle, Ct.
Judge Randall, 24 East Broadway, N. Y.
Thomas R. Jones of the U. S. Navy
Captain William Jennings, State street, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
References also made to—
Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Y.
Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.
Charles Brown, 169 Water street, N. Y.

All of which may be called upon or addressed, post-paid.

From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Presbyterian paper of the West, published in Cincinnati Ohio—

Cure for Fits.

Advertisements of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for several years past. Our objections to them are—

1. We are not in favor of keeping secret either moral or physical remedies for "the ills that flesh is heir to."

2. The grossest impositions are often practised on the community by the venders of such medicine

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them, to drug themselves without discretion, and much to their injury, many times, an evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active medicines, without professional advice.

On the other hand we may have no doubt there are patent medicines, whatever may be our objections to the principle of patenting them, that are valuable remedies for certain specific diseases, the publication of which is an act of benevolence. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a belief for which

We have High Medical Authority—

we have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often baffle the skill of the best physicians, would bring joy into many an afflicted family. In making

This Advertisement

an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines, we have followed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule.

This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Time is not far Distant

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be restored to new life by using this celebrated medicine.

Over one thousand Certificates

Have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price—One package	$3 00
Four "	10 00
Eight "	20 00

☞ It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES,
147 Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States.
Gad Chapin, corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for Louisville, Ky.
David Gooinhood, Indianapolis, Ind.
[illegible] communications in reference to the Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to
THOMAS & MILES,
147 Main street, [illegible]
April 22, 1848.—6m.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
MAIN STREET NEAR [illegible]
DEALER IN ITALIAN AND [illegible]
MARBLE WORK
Monuments, [illegible]

LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Voice of the Grass.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
By the dusty road-side,
On the sunny hill-side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
All around the open door,
Where sit the aged poor,
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
In the noisy city street
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
More welcome than the flowers,
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry bird not sad,
To see me creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
When you're numbered with the dead,
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy spring I'll come,
And deck your silent home,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
My humble song of praise
Most gratefully I raise
To him at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

Greek Descriptive Poetry.

Let us not forget that Grecian scenery possesses the peculiar charm of blended and intermingled land and sea; the breaking waves and changing brightness of the resounding ocean, amidst shores adorned with vegetation, or picturesque cliffs richly tinged with aerial hues. Whilst to other nations the different pursuits belonging to the sea and to the land appeared separate and distinct, the Greeks, not only of the islands, but also of almost all the southern portion of the mainland, enjoyed the continual presence of the greater variety and richness, as well as of the higher character of beauty, given by the contact and mutual influence of the two elements. How can we imagine that a race so happily organized by nature, and whose perception of beauty was so intense, should have been unmoved by the aspect of the wood-crowned cliffs of the deeply indented shores of the Mediterranean, the varied distribution of vegetable forms, and, spread over all, the added charms dependent on atmospheric influences, varying by a silent interchange with the varying surfaces of land and sea, of mountain and of plain, as well as with the varying hours and seasons? Or how, in the age when the poetic tendency was highest, can emotions of the mind thus awakened through the senses have failed to resolve themselves into ideal contemplation? The Greeks, we know, imagined the vegetable world connected by a thousand mythical relations with the heroes and the gods: avenging chastisement following injury to the sacred trees or plants. But while trees and flowers were animated and personified, the prevailing forms of poetry in which the peculiar mental development of the Greeks unfolded itself, allowed but a limited space to descriptions of nature. Yet, a deep sense of the beauty of nature breaks forth sometimes even in their tragic poets, in the midst of deep sadness, or of the most tumultuous agitation of the passions. When Œdipus is approaching the grove of the Furies, the chorus sings, 'the noble resting-place of glorious Colonos, where the melodious nightingale loves to dwell, and mourns in clear and plaintive strains;' it sings 'the verdant darkness of the thick embowering ivy, the narcissus bathed in the dews of heaven, the golden beaming crocus, and the ineradicable, ever fresh-springing olive tree. Sophocles in striving to glorify his native Colonos, places the lofty form of the fate-pursued, wandering king, by the side of the sleepless waters of the Cephisus, surrounded by soft and bright imagery. The repose of nature heightens the impression of pain called forth by the desolate aspect of the blind exile, the victim of a dreadful and mysterious destiny. Euripedes also takes pleasure in the picturesque description of "the pastures of Messenia and Laconia, refreshed by a thousand fountains, under an ever mild sky, and through which the beautiful Pamisus rolls his stream.' Bucolic poetry born in the Sicilian fields, and popularly inclined to the dramatic, has been called, with reason, a transitional form. These pastoral epics on a small scale depict human beings rather than scenery; they do so in Theocritus, in whose hands this form of poetry reached its greatest perfection. A soft, elegiac element is indeed everywhere proper to the idyll; as if it had arisen from 'the longing for a lost ideal;' or as if in the human breast a degree of melancholy were ever blended with the deeper feelings which the view of nature inspires. When the true poetry of Greece expired with Grecian liberty, that which remained became descriptive, didactic, instructive;—astronomy, geography, and the arts of the hunter and fisherman, appeared in the age of Alexander and his successors, as objects of poetry, and were indeed often adorned with much metrical skill.—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

Bernardin de St.-Pierre.

In referring to modern prose writers, I dwell with peculiar complacency on that small production of the creative imagination to which Bernardin de St.-Pierre owes the fairest portion of his literary fame—I mean 'Paul and Virginia;' a work such as scarcely any other literature can show. It is the simple but living picture of an island in the midst of the tropic seas, in which, sometimes smiled on by serene and favoring skies, sometimes threatened by the violent conflict of the elements, two young and graceful forms stand out picturesquely from the wild luxuriance of the vegetation of the forest, as from a flowery tapestry. Here, and in the 'Chaumiere Indienne,' and even in the 'Etudes de la Nature,' (which are unhappily disfigured by extravagant theories and erroneous physical views,) the aspect of the sea, the grouping of the clouds, the rustling of the breeze in the bushes of the bamboo, and the waving of the lofty palms, are painted with inimitable truth. Bernardin de St.-Pierre's master-work, 'Paul and Virginia,' accompanied me into the zone, to which it owes its origin. It was read there for many years by my dear companion and friend Bonpland and myself, and there—(let this appeal to personal feelings be forgiven)—under the silent brightness of the tropical sky, or when in the rainy season on the shores of the Orinoco, the thunder crashed and the flashing lightning illuminated the forest, we were deeply impressed and penetrated with the wonderful truth with which this little work paints the power [illegible] there in the tropical zone in all its pe[illegible] emancipate, [illegible]—*Humboldt's Cos.* [illegible]

Influence of Inanimate Nature on Thought and Feeling among Different Nations at Different Epochs.

I have endeavored in this section to unfold in a fragmentary manner the different influence which the external world, that is the aspect of animate and inanimate nature has exercised at different epochs, and among different races and nations, on the inward world of thought and feeling. I have tried to accomplish this object by tracing throughout the history of literature, the particular characteristics of the vivid manifestation of the feelings of men in regard to nature.—In this, as throughout the whole of the work, my aim has been to give not so much a complete, as a general, view, by the selection of such examples as should best display the peculiarities of the various periods and races. I have followed the Greeks and Romans to the gradual extinction of those feelings which have given to classical antiquity in the West an imperishable lustre; I have traced in the writings of the Christian fathers of the Church, the fine expression of a love of nature nursed in the seclusion of the hermitage. In considering the Indo-Germanic nations, (the denomination being here taken in its most restricted sense), I have passed from the poetic works of the Germans in the middle ages, to those of the highly cultivated ancient East Arianic nations, (the Indians); and of the less gifted West Arians (the inhabitants of ancient Iran). After a rapid glance at the Celtic or Gaelic songs, and at a newly discovered Finnish epic, I have described the rich perception of the life of nature, which, in races of Aramean or Semitic origin, breathes in the sublime poetry of the Hebrews, and in the writings of the Arabians. Thus I have traced the reflected image of the world of phenomena, as mirrored in the imagination of the nations of the north and the south-east of Europe, of the west of Asia, of the Persian plateaus, and of tropical India. In order to conceive nature in all her grandeur, it seemed to me necessary to present her under a two-fold aspect; first objectively, as an actual phenomenon; and next, as reflected in the feelings of mankind. After the fading of Aramaic, Greek, and Roman glory—I might say after the destruction of the ancient world—we find in the great and inspired founder of a new world, Dante Alighieri, scattered passages which manifest the most profound sensibility to the aspect of external nature. The period at which he lived followed immediately that of the decline of the minstrelsy of the Suabian Minnesingers, on the north side of the Alps, of whom I have already spoken.

Dante when treating of natural objects, withdraws himself for a time from the passionate, the subjective, and the mystic elements of his wide range of ideas. Inimitably does he paint, for instance, at the close of the first canto of the Purgatorio, the sweet breath of morning, and the trembling light on the gently agitated distant mirror of the sea, (il tremolar de la marina;) in the fifth canto, the bursting of the clouds and the swelling of the rivers, which, after the battle of Campaldino, caused the body of Buonconte da Montefeltro to be lost in the Arno. The entrance into the thick grove of the terrestrial paradise reminds the poet of the pine forest near Ravenna: 'la pineta in sul lito di Chiassi,' where the early song of birds is heard in the tall trees. The local truth of this natural picture contrasts with the description of the river of light in the heavenly paradise, from which 'sparks burst forth, sink amidst the flowers on the banks, and then, as if intoxicated by their perfumes, plunge again into the stream.' It seems not impossible that this fiction may have had for its groundwork the poet's recollection of that peculiar state of the ocean in which, during the beating of the waves, luminous points dash above the surface, and the whole liquid plain forms a moving sea of sparkling light. The extraordinary conciseness of the style of the Divina Commedia augments the depth and earnestness of the impression produced. Lingering on Italian ground, but avoiding those frigid compositions, the pastoral romances, I would next name the sonnet in which Petrarch describes the impression which the lovely valley of Vaucluse made on him when Laura was no more; then, the smaller poems of Boiardo, the friend of Hercules of Este; and at a later period some noble stanzas by Vittoria Colonna.—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

Imperishable Features of the Jews.

If a man like Newton or Locke were to cast his eye upon a Jewish face, and immediately after read the following passage from a book written some thousands of years ago (Isaiah, lxi., 9), 'And their seed shall be known among the Gentiles, and their offspring among the people: all that see them shall recognize them, for they are of the seed which the Lord hath blessed,' it is impossible to say, or even to conjecture, what his reflections would be on such an occasion, but it is possible to say what they would *not* be: certainly they would not approximate to anything ridiculous; they would not have the remotest connection with anything contemptuous, nor would they in the least verge on anything satirical. If, on the contrary, a Trollope of American renown, were to cast her eye upon a Jewish face, what would her reflections be? She shall answer for herself: 'One reason why I do not always, and altogether, like some of the largest and most splendid parties of the monied aristocracy is, that I am very sure to find myself unexpectedly, at some moment or other, entirely surrounded by a black-eyed, high-nosed group of—unmistakeable Jews. I know, and I reverence that improved principle of religion which teaches us to condemn no man's faith with any presumptuous feeling of personal superiority derived from our own; yet I have still enough of the old-time leaven about me to doubt if a strong affection for the society of the children of Israel be a duty positively imperative upon Christianity!'

[*Jewish Chronicle.*

To Young Men.

How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention, and operate as a stimulus when unemployed, you must, of necessity, have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands, and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight.—The very time which is dissipated in idleness would, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction in some useful art.—*Christian News,*

Marvellous Recitals.

The history of all countries, and of all ages is loaded with marvellous recitals, which we should be wrong in rejecting with an unphilosophical contempt; all the facts can be explained by a very few causes, more or less difficult to discern, and the research into these causes throws open to us the archives of a mysterious policy, of which the learned have in all ages availed themselves to rule the human race, and to lead it either to grandeur or to humiliation, to slavery [illegible]

Instinct in the Detection of Water.

The detection of isolated water-holes in a wooded country, where there is nothing visible to indicate its presence, is quite a matter of chance. We have often unconsciously, passed well-filled water-holes, at less than a hundred yards distant, whilst we were suffering severely from thirst. Our horses and bullocks never showed that instinctive faculty of detecting water so often mentioned by other travelers; and I remember instances in which the bullocks have remained the whole night not fifty yards from water-holes without finding them; and, indeed, whenever we came to small water-holes, we had to drive the cattle down to them, or they would have strayed off to find water elsewhere. On several occasions I followed their tracks, and observed they were influenced entirely by their sight, when in search of it; at times attracted by a distant patch of deep verdure, at others following down a hollow watercourse but I do not recollect a single instance where they found water themselves. The horses, however, were naturally more restless and impatient; and, when we approached a creek or a water-course after a long journey, would descend into the bed and follow it for long distances to find water, giving great trouble to those who had to bring them back to the line of march. Whenever they saw me halt at the place where I intended to encamp, they not only quickened their pace, but often galloped towards me, well knowing that I had found water, and that they were to be relieved of their loads.

In looking for water, my search was first made in the neighborhood of hills, ridges, and ranges, which from their extent and elevation, were most likely to lead me to it, either in beds of creeks, or rivers, or in water-holes parallel to them. In an open country there are many indications which a practised eye will readily seize; a cluster of trees of a greener foliage, hollows with luxuriant grass, eagles circling in the air, crows, cockatoos, pigeons, (especially before sunset,) and the call of Gralina Australis, and flocks of little finches would always attract our attention. The margins of scrubs were generally provided with chains of holes. But a flat country openly timbered, without any break of the surface or of the forest, was by no means encouraging and I have frequently traveled more than twenty-five miles in a straight line without obtaining my object. In coming on creeks it required some experience in the country to know whether to travel up or down the bed; some being well provided with water immediately at the foot of the range, and others being entirely dry at their upper part, but forming large puddled holes, lower down in a flat country. From daily experience we acquired a sort of instinctive feeling as to the course we should adopt, and were seldom wrong in our decisions.—*Leichhardt's Overland Expedition in Australia.*

Fish River Bush.

I never saw in any other part of the world, anything resembling the Fish River Bush; nor, I should think, does there exist a tract so difficult to penetrate or to clear. The vegetation is so succulent that fire has no effect on it, even in the driest weather; and at the same time so strong and rigid, and so excessively dense, that there is no getting through it without cutting your way at every step, unless in the paths made by wild beasts. Yet the Caffers make their way through with wonderful skill and activity, creeping like snakes among the thickets, where no white man can follow them; and this covert, extending so far along the frontier, is of great advantage to them, both in their hostile and predatory incursions, as they can muster in force, and even approach to within a few miles of Graham's Town, without being observed. Not more than twenty years ago, I have been told, the Fish River Bush swarmed with Elephants and other wild beasts. Mr. Clarke once saw fifty Elephants together near Trompeter's Drift, about thirty miles from Graham's Town; but the active war waged against them for the sake of their ivory, by the Albany settlers, the more frequent passage of man and cattle through these wild tracts, the patrolling and fighting in the bush during the late Caffer war, have put these original inhabitants to the rout. At the present day, it is said, not an Elephant is to be found in any part of the Fish River Bush. The Rhinoceros and Buffalo still exist there; but the former, the most dangerous of all the wild beasts of this country, is becoming extremely rare. The hippopotamus, or sea-cow, as the Dutch call it, though much reduced in numbers, is still to be found near the mouth of the river. All the large kinds of antelope have become far scarcer than they were formerly within the bounds of the colony, and some are quite extinct. The high, open table-plains, called the Bontebok Flats, lying to the north-east of the Winterberg, are still famous for the abundance of large game. Many officers who had visited them for the sake of hunting, assured me that immense multitudes of wild quadrupeds, especially of the quagga, the gnoo or wildebest, the blesbok, and the springbok, which were there to be seen, were really astonishing. Lions are frequently to be met with on these flats, though much reduced in number by the exertions of the sportsmen. It is said that the lion will seldom attack a man, at least a white man, unless provoked; when roused, he generally walks away at a slow pace with an air of great deliberation and tranquility, seeming to say, 'I will let you alone, if you let *me* alone;' but if pursued or fired at, he attacks in his turn with great fury. I had always supposed that he was an animal of solitary habits, but the officers who had hunted on the Bontebok Flats all concurred in asserting that it was usual to meet with several lions together, sometimes as many as seven or eight.—*Bunbury's Cape of Good Hope.*

Jealousy.

Jealousy violates contracts; dissolves society; breaks wedlock; betrays friends and neighbors; nobody is good; and every one is either doing or designing a mischief. Its rise is guilt or ill-nature, and by reflection it thinks its own fault to be other men's; as he that is overcome with the jaundice takes others to be yellow.—*Stray Thoughts.*

Retrospection.

That Time is dead forever, child,
Gone, frozen, dead forever.—*Shelley.*

Her hues of youthful life divine
Are turned to ashy pale;
For she is dead—that May of mine;
Yet let me lift the veil!

Not as with open eyes she smiled,
And breathed her balmy breath;
Still must her look be sweet and mild;
I'll see my May in death!

No, nevermore! her look is strange—
You would not see your May;
Nor could you bear to trace the change,
Your eyes would turn away.

Your heart would die at death's disgrace
Upon her mouth and brow;
Ah! leave the shroud across her face,
You would not know it now. M. R.

Bide Your Time.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait. More particularly in lands like my native land (United States), where the pulse of life beats with feverish and impatient throbs, is the lesson needful. Our national character wants the dignity of repose. We seem to live in the midst of a battle, there is such a din—such a hurrying to and fro. In the streets of a crowded city it is difficult to walk slowly; you feel the rushing of the crowd, and rush with it onward. In the press of our life it is difficult to be calm. In this stress of wind and tide all professions seem to drag their anchors, and are swept out into the main. The voices of the present say—Come! But the voices of the past say—Wait! With calm and solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrying waters. With no less calm and solemn footsteps, nor less certainty, does a great mind bear up against public opinion, and push back the hurrying stream. Therefore, should every man wait—should bide his time. Not in listless idleness—not in useless pastime—not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion. And if it never come, what matters it to the world whether I or you, or another man did such a deed, or wrote such a book, so be it the deed and the book were well done? It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the face of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices! If you look about you, you will see men who are wearing life away in feverish anxiety of fame; and the last we shall hear of them will be the funeral bell that tolls them to their early graves! Unhappy men, and unsuccessful; because their purpose is, not to accomplish well their task, but to clutch the 'trick and fantasy of fame;' and they go to their graves with purposes unaccomplished, and wishes unfulfilled. Better for them, and for the world in their example, had they known how to wait! Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do—without a thought of fame. If it come at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. And, moreover, there will be no more misgivings—no disappointment; no hasty, feverish, exhausting excitement.

[*Longfellow's Hyperion.*

The Caffers.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the Caffers belong to the negro race of mankind, but the characteristic peculiarities of that race, with the exception of the woolly hair, are less strongly marked in them than in the natives of Guinea or Mozambique; the lips are less thick, the nose less flat, the lower part of the face is not remarkably prominent, and the forehead is often as high and as amply developed as in Europeans. The color of the skin appeared to me, in most of the individuals I saw, to be a dark umber brown, frequently approaching to black; while in others it had a tinge of yellow or red; but the skin is so often smeared with red ochre, that it is not easy to judge accurately of its real native tint. The Caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well proportioned; indeed, their fine forms and easy attitudes often remind one of ancient statues; but they are more remarkable for activity than for strength, and, it is said, have generally been found inferior in muscular power to British soldiers. They wear no clothing except the cloak or *kaross*, and this is worn only as a protection against weather, not with a view of concealing any part of the body. The skins of which these cloaks are made are dressed in such a manner as to be as soft and pliable as glove leather, and acquire a red brown color, which is not at all unpleasing to the eye. The Caffers call these cloaks *ingubo*. *kaross* is, I believe, a word borrowed by the Dutch from the Hottentots. Many of the chiefs wear mantles of leopard's skin, prepared with the hair on. They ornament their hair on great occasions with red ochre, which is applied in a very elaborate manner, the hair being twisted up into a multitude of little separate knots or lumps, and every knot carefully covered over with grease and ochre. This process, which is performed by the women, is said to be very long and tedious; but the appearance which results from it, though whimsical in our eyes, is considered by them as highly ornamental. In truth, I do not see that this practice is in any degree more barbarous or irrational than that of covering the hair with white powder, which not long ago was so fashionable in the most civilized parts of Europe. The Caffer women, as I have already mentioned, are inferior in personal appearance to the men, and differ from them, in point of costume, by constantly wearing a cap of dressed leather, shaped a little like a turban, and decorated with beads and brass buttons. Their cloak, which is usually much ornamented with these same articles, is arranged more decently than that of the other sex, being in general wrapt close round them, and covering them from the throat to the ankles; but the unmarried women sometimes fasten it round the waist in the manner of a petticoat, leaving the upper part of the person exposed. All the Caffers at Block Drift, with the exception of their chiefs, were armed with their national weapon, the light spear or javelin, which they themselves call *Umkonto*, but to which the colonists have given the name of *Assagai*. It has a slender shaft about five feet long, made of the very tough and elastic wood which the Dutch call *Assagaihout*, and an iron head or blade, somewhat like that of a lance, generally without any barb, but sharp at the edges as well as at the point. The whole thing is very light, and is but a paltry weapon for warfare against European troops; it can be thrown fifty or sixty yards with effect; but beyond that distance they have no certainty of aim. Another weapon used by the Amakosa is the *Kirrie* or *Keerie*, which is simply a thick stick of a very hard and heavy wood, with a knob at one end; this is likewise used as a missile, and it is said that they can bring down birds on the wing with it. A considerable number of these people are now provided with fire-arms; and though, as yet, few are expert in the use of them, there seems to be no reason why the Caffers should not in time become as skilful marksmen as the North American Indians. They will in that case be truly formidable enemies in the Bush.—*Bunbury's Cape of Good Hope.*

Never Give Up.

What if you fail in business? You still have life and health. Don't set down and cry about mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world.—*Franklin.*

The Dyak Girls and the Bottles.

Preparatory to landing we began performing our ablutions in the boat, much to the amusement and delight of the Dyaks, who were assembled on the landing place, and who eyed us in mute astonishment. The application of a hair brush was the signal for a general burst of laughter, but cleaning the teeth with a tooth brush caused a scream of wonder; a perfect yell—I presume at our barbarous customs. There were many women among the groups. They appeared to be well made, and more than tolerably good looking. I need not enter into a very minute description of their attire, for truth to say, they had advanced very little beyond the costume of our common mother, Eve. We were soon in closer contact with them, for one of our party throwing out of the boat a common black bottle, half a dozen of the women plunged into the stream to gain possession of it. They swam to the side of our boat without reserve, and then a struggle ensued, as to who should be the fortunate owner of the prize. It was gained by a fine girl of about seventeen years of age, and who had a splendid pair of black eyes. She swam like a frog, and, with her long hair streaming in the water behind her, came pretty well up to our ideas of a mermaid. As we had contrived to empty a considerable number of these bottles during our expedition they were now thrown overboard in every direction. This occasioned a great increase of the floating party, it being joined by all the other women on the beach; for more than half an hour we amused ourselves with the exertions and contentions of our charming naiads to obtain what they appeared to prize so much. At last all our empty bottles were gone, and the women swam on shore with them, as much delighted with their spoil as we had been amused with their eagerness and activity.—*Marryat's Borneo.*

Importance of Listening well.

It seems paradoxical to observe that the art of listening well forms a duty of conversation. To give up the whole of your attention to the person who addresses himself to you is sometimes a heavy task; but it is one which we must pay for the privileges of social life, and an early practice will render it almost an involuntary act of good-breeding; whilst consideration for others will give this little sacrifice a merit and a charm of which the lowest proof of Christian feeling can never be devoid. To listen well is to make an unconscious advancement in the power of conversing. In listening, we perceive in what the interest, in what the failure of others consist. We become, too, aware of our own deficiencies, without having them taught through the medium of humiliation. We find ourselves often more ignorant than we could have supposed it possible. We learn, by a very moderate attention to the sort of topics which please, to form a style of our own. The 'art of conversation' is an unpleasant phrase. The power of conversing well is least agreeable when it assumes the character of an art. In listening, a well-bred gentlewoman will gently sympathise with the speaker; or, if needs must be, differ as gently. Much character is shown in the art of listening. Some people appear to be in a violent hurry whilst another speaks; they hasten on the person who addresses them, as one would urge on a horse, with 'Yes, yes. Very good. Ah!' Others sit on the full stare, eyes fixed as those of an owl, upon the speaker. From others, a loud and long laugh is, at intervals, produced, and all the company turn round to see what was the cause of the merriment. But all their vices of manners may be avoided by a gentle attention, and a certain calm dignity of manner, based upon a reflective mind and humble spirit.—*Hints to Young Ladies on their Entrance into Society.*

The Violet.*

Who always with thee, by the way-side, met,
First called thee Violet:
A name that many now who utter it
Forget to think how fit!

Man love to picture thee, in coolest shade,
Of the deep forest glade;
Or, watching o'er the brink of lakelet clear,
The sunbeams dancing there.

But fondest lesson dost thou teach me yet,
O way-side Violet—
Preserving all thy hues, and sweets, and trust,
'Mid the world's travel-dust.

Be mine—not only in calm, safe retreat,
Away from trampling feet;
But, on life's road, the lowliest, trustful, true,
Like thee, to smile there too!

[*Missionary.*

*As if, WAY-LING.

The Bear and the Tea-Kettle.

The bears of Kamtchatka live chiefly on fish, which they procure for themselves from the rivers. A few years ago, the fish became very scarce. Emboldened by the famine and consequent hunger, the bears, instead of retiring to their dens, wandered about, and sometimes entered the villages. On a certain occasion one of them found the outer door of a house open, and entered it; the gate accidentally closed after him.—The woman of the house had just placed a kettle of boiling water in the court. Bruin smelt it, but burnt his nose. Provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury on the tea-kettle. He folded his arms around it, pressed it with his whole strength to crush it; but this of course only burnt him the more. The horrible growling which the rage and pain forced from the poor animal now brought the neighbors to the spot, and Bruin, by a few shots, was put out of his misery. To this day, however, whenever anybody injures himself by his own violence, the people of the village call him the "bear and the tea-kettle."—*Galt Reporter.*

Hatching Fish.

Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn of fish, which is then placed in an eggshell which has been fresh emptied, through a small hole, which is then stopped and the shell is placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days, the Chinese break the shell in warm water, (warmed by the sun). The young fish are then kept in warm water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond. This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by troll-nets, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries.—*Martin's China.*

The World was made for all.

In looking at our age, I am struck immediately with one commanding characteristic; and that is, the tendency of all its movements to expansion, to diffusion, to universality. To this I ask your attention. This tendency is directly opposed to the spirit of exclusiveness, restriction, narrowness, monopoly, which has prevailed in past ages. Human action is now freer, more unconfined. All goods, advantages, helps, are more open to all. The priviledged petted individual is becoming less, and the human race are becoming more. The multitude is rising from the dust. Once we heard of a few, now of many; once of the prerogatives of a part, now of the rights of all. We are looking, as never before, through the disguises, envelopements of ranks and classes, to the common nature which is below them; and are beginning to learn that every being who partakes of it has noble powers to cultivate, solemn duties to perform, inalienable rights to assert, a vast destiny to accomplish. The grand idea of humanity, of the importance of man as man, is spreading silently, but surely. Not that the worth of the human being is at all understood as it should be; but the truth is glimmering through the darkness. A faint consciousness of it has seized on the public mind. Even the most abject portions of society are visited by some dreams of a better condition, for which they were designed. The grand doctrine, that every human being should have the means of self-culture, of progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort, and happiness, of exercising the powers and affections of a man; this is slowly taking place, as the highest social truth. That the world was made for all, and not for a few; that society is to care for all; that no human being shall perish, but through his own fault; that the great end of government is to spread a shield over the rights of all—these propositions are growing into axioms, and the spirit of them is coming forth in all the departments of life.—*Dr. Channing,*

Perseverance.

A Constantinople Correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, tells the following pleasant story of a Countess of 70 and her interview with Mehemet Ali:

"The Pacha has only once before received ladies. He did, however, receive the Countess Talbot (not the Shrewsbury family.) She compelled him to do so. She went to the Kiosk or the Citadel, I am not sure which, and asked to see His Highness; she was refused, he could not be seen, She insisted upon being announced; she was then told His Highness would see her at another time, he was sleeping; 'awake him, then, and tell him I'm only an old woman and won't eat him.' She was admitted. He was much amused with her. She told him she was going to Jerusalem. He enquired whether she had plenty of companions for such a journey; she told him she had, and enumerated her dragoman, seven camels, the drivers! She told him that she had been up in a balloon, down in a diving-bell, at the top of Pompey's Pillar, and now she had seen Mehemet Ali! She was entirely alone, and came from Vienna, not even a female servant with her. She had made a vow to be at Jerusalem on Christmas Eve, and she accomplished it *alone*. She is upward of 70, but never appears fatigued."

The Pawnbroker's Window.

There is more of the philosophy of life to be learned at a pawnbroker's window than in all the libraries in the world. The maxims and dogmas which wise men have chronicled disturb the mind for a moment, as the breeze ruffles the surface of the deep, still stream, and passes away; but there is something in the melancholy grouping of a pawnbroker's window which, like a record of ruin, sinks into the heart. The household goods, the cherished relics, the sacred possessions affection bestowed, or eyes now closed in death had once looked upon as their own, are here as it were profaned; the associations of dear old times are here violated; the family heart is here outraged; the ties of love, kindred, rank, all that the heart clings to, are broken here. It is a sad picture; for, in spite of all the glittering show, its associations are sombre. There hangs the watch, the old chased repeater, that hung above the head of a dying parent when bestowing his trembling blessing on the poor outcast, who parted with it for bread; the widow's wedding-ring is there, the last and dearest of all her possessions; the trinket, the pledge of love of one now dead, the only relic of the heart's fondest memories; silver that graced the holiday feast; the gilt-framed miniature that used to hang over the quiet mantle-shelf; the flute, the favorite of a dead son, surrendered by a starving mother to procure food for her remaining offspring; the locket that held a father's hair; or, gloomier still, the dress, the covering of the poor is there, waving like the flag of wretchedness and misery. It is a strange sad sight to those who feel aright. There are more touching memorials to be seen at a pawnbroker's window than in all the monuments in Westminster Abbey.—*Newspaper paragraph.*

Effects on Knowledge of its Diffusion.

It is highly significant, both of future results and of present duty, that in our stage of social culture, knowledge can only advance by being diffused. That which some writers carp at as a flaw and a foible in our modern state, may be boldly claimed as one great point of superiority. We are a mechanical age, it is said; everything is done by combination and organization. We need philosophical and literary societies, royal institutions, British associations, academies, colleges, universities, in order that knowledge may flourish. How different from the sage of antiquity, who by solitary musings, courted truth; who found a higher inspiration in the depth of the wilderness, where his meditations fructified into power that moved heaven and earth! Such statements are adapted to delude the religious heart, which knows, and will ever know, the value of lonely musings. Nevertheless, the facts are herein utterly misrepresented. Isolated man is very weak, in intellect as in body. It is the play of mind upon mind, which originally developes every faculty in the infant and in the growing boy; and only by joint effort, by mutual enlightenment, by learning from predecessors, by alternate inspection, by each verifying what another has suggested, can we make sure and sound advances.—*Professor Newman's Lecture on the Relations of Free Knowledge to Moral Sentiment.*

Success in Life,

In no department of life, do men rise to eminence who have not undergone a long and diligent preparation; for whatever be the difference in the mental powers of individuals, it is the cultivation of the mind alone that leads to distinction. John Hunter was as remarkable for his industry as for his talents, of which his museum alone forms a most extraordinary proof. If we look around and contemplate the history of those men whose talents and acquirements we most esteem, we find that their superiority of knowledge has been the result of great labor and diligence. It is an ill-founded notion to say that merit in the long-run is neglected. It is sometimes joined to circumstances that may have a little influence in counteracting it, as an unfortunate manner and temper; but it generally meets with its due reward. The world are not fools—every person of merit has the best chance of success; and who would be ambitious of public approbation, if it had not the power of discriminating?—*Physic and Physicians.*

Spring Flowers.

By the Author of "Azeth the Egyptian."

The flowers! the lovely flowers!
They are springing forth again;
Are opening their gentle eyes
In forest and in plain!
They cluster round the ancient stems,
And ivied roots of trees,
Like children playing gracefully
About a father's knees.

The flowers! the lovely flowers!
Their pure and radiant eyes
Greet us where'er we turn our steps,
Like angels from the skies!
They say that nought exists on earth,
However poor and small,
Unseen by God; the meanest things,
He careth for them all!

The flowers! the lovely flowers!
The fairest type are they
Of the soul springing from its night
To sunshine, and to day;
For though they lie all dead and cold,
With winter's snow above,
The glorious spring doth call them forth
To happiness and love!

Ye flowers! ye lovely flowers!
We greet ye well and long!
With light, and warmth, and sunny smile,
And harmony and song!
All dull and sad would be our earth,
Were your bright beauties not;
And thus, without Life's Flowers of Love,
Oh, what would be our lot!

Occupation of Children.

The habits of children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly-developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that 'Idleness is the mother of mischief.' Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the service of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.—*Hints on the Formation of Character.*

Value of Notoriety in London.

After all, a little literary reputation is of use here. I suppose Solomon, when he compared a good name to a pot of ointment meant that it oiled the hinges of the hall doors into which the possessors of that inestimable treasure wished to penetrate. What a *good* name was in Jerusalem, a *known* name seems to be in London. If you are celebrated for writing verses, or slicing cucumbers, for being two feet taller or two feet less than any other biped, for acting plays when you should be whipped at school, or for attending schools and institutions when you should be preparing for your grave—your notoriety becomes a talisman—an 'open Sesame,' before which everything gives way—till you are voted a bore, and discarded for a new plaything.—*Letters of Sir Walter Scott.*

Deportment.

Be reserved, but not sour; grave, but not formal; bold, but not rash; humble, but not servile; patient, but not insensible; constant, but not obstinate, cheerful, but not light; rather be sweet-tempered, than familiar; familiar, rather than intimate: and intimate with very few, and with those few upon good grounds.—*William Penn.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATMENT OF THE POTATO PLANT.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist, writing from Orange county, sums up his experience in planting potatoes and his conclusions derived from that experience, in the following manner:

I have planted on a variety of soils, including a heavy clayey loam, gravel, black vegetable earth, loam rich in animal and vegetable matter, and on a light sandy loam. In the latter, I have always succeeded in raising sound potatoes, and I consider such a soil the most certain of producing a sound healthy crop.

In 1845, I planted my potatoes in April, May June and July. Those planted in May I found succeeded best; and the vines of those planted late decayed early in September, soon after the young tubers began to form.

On the 15th of May 1846, I planted an acre of potatoes on a moist loam, suitable for growing Indian corn. One part of the field I manured with newly slacked lime; one with wood-ashes, one with charcoal; one with bone dust, one with poudrette; and another part with plaster, lime ashes and salt, mixed. The result was, that the largest yield and the least rot occurred where lime only was applied, at the time of planting in the hill.

Observing that the two rows of potatoes next to the corn, which occupied a part of the last named field, were entirely free from disease, and produced well; last season (1847) I planted a lot alternately, with two rows of corn, and two rows of potatoes; also, a small patch exclusively with potatoes, in the same field, manuring the whole with lime in the hill. Those produced between the corn were all sound, and continue so to the present time, and were abundant in their yield—whereas, the others, planted by themselves, were more or less affected with disease. A portion of the ground was sub-soiled to the depth of 16 inches. On this part the produce was one-third greater.

From my experience, I would recommend potatoes to be planted among Indian corn, before the 15th of May, in a light, sandy loam, or some other dry soil, sub-soiled 16 inches deep, with a gill of newly slacked lime applied to each hill.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE A CURE FOR POISON.—If any person should be stung by a bee or other insect, rub some spirits of turpentine on the place, the pain will nearly cease in one minute. It is said the pain arising from the bite of a copper-head snake may be arrested in a few minutes, by the continued application of this article, and from my own knowledge of its effects in other cases, I have not the least doubt of it. The effect of all poison is to contract the blood vessels and prevent a free circulation, the natural consequence is pain and inflammation immediately. Spirits of turpentine, by their penetrating and expanding qualities, soon overcome the difficulty.—*Farmers' Cabinet*

HINTS TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreen may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches are taken from healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily ensured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.—*Court Journal.*

GUANO FOR GRASS LANDS.—Grass lands may be greatly improved by sowing broadcast, about 300 pounds of Peruvian guano per acre, in wet weather about the first of May.—*Ib.*

A LESSON IN ENGINEERING.—"My son," said an engineer, "come hither; I want to show you something."

"Well, father, what is it?"

"Do you see this kettle bail?"

"Yes."

"There"—standing it up perpendicularly on the table—"do you see that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then," laying it down upon the table, "do you see that? Well, it is no farther round that bail as it lies flat, than it is over it when it stands up. So, when you come to a hill, remember it may be no farther around the base than over the summit, while it is a great deal easier."—*Exchange paper.*